PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 53,815—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th June	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	......	......
14th "	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA...	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MOOLTAN.....	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ...	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application,

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks,

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe........	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron......	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne.......	6th Sep. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Etienne......	30th June 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs, 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER,........	2,987	B. Piggot	12th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th May, 1906.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA......	J Thomson	5091..	23rd June
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124...	13th July
CIRCASSIA ...	A Haig	6716...	17th August
* BRITANNIA..	B G Garrick	3069..	28th "
SCINDIA........	Shafto Abrey.......	5106...	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091...	3rd October
OLYMPIA........	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124...	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles........................	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).........	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York..........................	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ...	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W, & A, GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomeh, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 18th July calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
11th June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained,

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ..	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1966.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE........	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND ...	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
*† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich.	6000	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA........	R. Colledani.........	7,600	28th June 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HAKATA MARU.......	6161	Anderson...	.....	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
CEYLON MARU	5088	K. Kawara.	10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Pens..............	15th June
REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplstaetter ...	29th "
* BUNDESRATH ...	2089	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS,

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from	Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	"	"	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	"	"	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	"	"	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from	Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	"	"	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope, Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY;

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES,
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5,

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—

Messrs. A. I, MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building.
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth Poona City.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th June, 1906.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY the 20th June, 1906, at 6-15 P.M., (Standard Time), to consider the question of the extension of the Club premises, &c.

WALTER LANG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay 12th June, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1906, for the work of CONSTRUCTING proposed NEW ADMINISTRATION BLOCK with Sir William Moore's Operating Theatre s. Value of work will be about Rs. 54,000 only.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. W. MURPHY, C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer Presidency.

Bombay, 7th June, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARDESIR BEJONJEE SOORTEE of Bombay Parsi, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure together with the messuage or Bungalow, Stable and out houses standing thereon, situate on the South of Chikalwady Road, at Tardeo, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty-two and a half square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 24, 24, New No. D-13527, Old Survey No. 152, and New Survey No. 9-7045, and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the property of Pinto, on the North by Chikalwady Road, and on the South by the property of Dosibai Cawasji Jussawalla, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3398 (9) and Street No. 1 (a), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 9th day of June, 1906.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM AND KOLA.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 213 of 1906.

RE HAJI MIRZA NASRULLAH YEZDI and HAJI ALI HAMADANI of Persia, Mahomedan Inhabitants, trading in Bombay under the name and style of HAJI MIRZA NASRULLAH & COMPANY, adjudged Insolvents,

WHEREAS the abovenamed has HAJI MIRZA NASRULLAH YEZDI and HAJI ALI HAMADANI, have been THIS DAY adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under section 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects—Dated this 9th day of June, 1906.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

GENTLEMEN desirous of HIRING HORSES and CARRIAGES should apply to THE MANAGER, Sirdar's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Very decent turn outs always available.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH CUT ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1906, for the supply of :—

(A) 100 tons teak roofing boards, machine cut, 5in. by 3/4in by 16 feet and up.

(B) 25 tons teak lining boards, machine cut, 5 in. by 1 in. by 16 feet and up.

DELIVERY :—(A) Roofing boards at the rate of 20 tons per month commencing from June, 1906, (B) Lining boards during the month of June, 1906.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Loco. Works, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 31st May, 1906.

IN THE ADEN SETTLEMENT OFFICE.

IN THE MATTER OF TRANSFER OF PROPERTIES AT ADEN.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS SULAIMANJI HASONALI, ABDUL KAYOOM ABDUL HUSAIN, MAHOMEDALI GOOLAM HUSAIN and HASONALI GOOLAM HUSAIN formerly trading at Aden in the name of ADAMALI SULTANALI and now carrying on business in the name, style and firm of H. ADAMALI & COMPANY, have applied to this office for TRANSFER of PROPERTIES, described in Schedule A. hereto, on their names in the manner described in Schedule B. hereto.

This is therefore to notify to all persons who may dispute the transfer of the properties mentioned in Schedule A. in the manner specified in Schedule B. to appear in the Aden Settlement Office, on or before TUESDAY, the thirty-first day of July, 1906, in person or by a duly constituted Attorney and show cause why the properties referred to above should not be so transferred :—

SCHEDULE A. referred to above.

Number of Grants or Title-deeds.	Description of the situation of properties.	Names of registered owners.
2, 23, 318, 319, 357, 358, 359, 590, 591, 600, 679, 709, 739, 740, 964, 965 and 2238.	Settlement of Aden.	Adamali Sultanali.
2003	Do. do.	Firm of Adamali Sultanali.
846, 1116, 1318, 1335 and 1559.	Do. do.	Gulam Husain Hasonali, Abdul Husain Hasonali, Abdulali Hasonali, Sulaimanji Hasonali.
2571 and 2597... ...	Do. do.	Gulam Husain Hasonali, Abdulali Hasonali, Sulaimanji Hasonali, and Abdul Kayoom Hasonali.

SCHEDULE B. referred to above.

Number of Grants or Title-deeds.	Description of the situation of properties.	Names of proposed transferees.
590, 591, 2003, 965, 1559 2238, 357, 358, 359 and 1116.	Settlement of Aden.	Mahomedali Goolam Husain, and Hasonali Goolam Husain.
739, 740, 2, 23, 1335, 1318, 679, 600 and 846.	Do. do.	Sulaimanji Hasonali.
964, 709, 318, 319, 2571 and 2597.	Do. do.	Abdul Kayoom Abdul Husain.

E. O'BRIEN, Captain,
Officer in charge Aden Settlement.

Dated at Aden this first day of June, 1906.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD. Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shiphandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort,

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall, Further extensions and renovations, Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bathrooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office,

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No. 9.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.

TELEPHONE No. 3032.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied a lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work, Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents; The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.................. £2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel. Rs 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer. Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

---

BANKS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHIE
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA,
Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent, p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND...............£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Eliya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL...................... £800,000
RESERVE FUND............... £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES
Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Ipoh (Perak)
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc. etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P., labelled full directions.—MRS. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare ...	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	6
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	6
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	6
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	6
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil ...	0	6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T... ...	0	8
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	6
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu.
Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchang.
Port Arthur, Mukden, Tairen, Chefoo, Tieling.
Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr., } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

HALLERINE.
Price per Bottle As. 12.
The most reliable remedy for the cure of
CHOLERA.
Small dose, small Price,
BUT
Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—June 12.

Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1414—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathji Mulchand vs Valjiwandas Madhowjee and others—Bicknell M and R—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BEAMAN.

Long Cause.

613-01—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajeshanker and others—Bhaishanker K and G Part Heard and Little and Co—By Tayjee J For Postponement

Appeal for dismissal under Rule 790.

14-09—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Monghibai widow—Little and Co

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1423—Little and Co—Runchoddas Vithuldas vs Kesserbhai Widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

1425—Kanga and P—Jamsetji Sorabji Enty vs Bai Dinbai Widow—Ardeshir H D and Co

1428—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaj and other vs Fatmabai Widow and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

For dismissal under Rule 105

Mulla and M Jamsetjee Ardeshir Chincy vs Alli Mahomed Esmailjee

283-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dorabjee Bomonjee Billimoria vs Jehangir Pestonjee Khambatta

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

214-06—Matubhai J and M—Moghbai widow vs Dewsey Virpal—Wadia G and Co for consent decree

103-06—Hiral D—Tribhowandas Ishwardas and others vs Laxmidas—Bapuji and others

472-02—Edgelow G and W—Cursondas Premji and another vs Cursondas Nathoo—Wadia G and Co

256-04—Bicknell M and R Badridas Ramsukhdas and others vs Koralgdas Shrikissondas

774-05—Magnlal J and G—Cassum Hajee Tyeb vs Ahmed Meya Hassum—Kanga and P

811-5—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbin Abdul Waheb Misati vs Hajee Alibin Hussun Saheb and another—Dikshit D and S for postponement

165-06—Thakurdas and Co—Jairamdas Ganeshdas and others vs Hariram Vazirchand and others—Malvi H M R

117-06—Malvi H M R—Lakmidas Gordhandas and a firm vs Bhutamal Rambhujmal and others

148-06—Nadirshaw and T Balajee Sheeprasad and firm vs Apaji Bhugwant Despande—Captain and V

157-06—Bhaishanker K and C—Callianji Shamgjibhai vs Bechar Domor Tricamjee

158-06—Raghavaya and B Mulbai widow vs Thakur Dhamjee Maojee

172-06—Kanga and P—Bai Perozbai widow vs Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna and others

198-06—Mabubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy vs Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor and others

212-06—Kanga and P Jijibhoy Rustomjee Billimoria vs Dr Eduljee Nusserwanjee—Craigie L and O

218-06—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Mulajee Sultan jee and another

220-06—Unwalla and P Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and others vs Ramparshad Mulchand

221-06—Inperson—Hajee Jan Mahomed vs Ellias Hajee Abdulla

233-06—Payne and Co—H A H Payne and others vs anne kate Pereira and others

238-06—Matubhai J and M Chunilal Nanchand and others vs Raochand Ramchand

244-06—Pestonjee Sethna vs Balkrishna Govind Shivdar—Khunderao S L

245-06—Bhaishanker K G—Rashid Jamshed vs Ranchordas Charsey

246-06—Thakurdas and Co—Rahimvail Mahomed vs Chaturbhuj Gordhan

247-06—Kanga and P—Shivjiram Ramnath a firm vs Manoharilal Rathi

254-06—Matubhai J and M—Chunilal Nanchand vs Khetsey Muljee and others

263-06—Suntham B and N William Brock keen vs R A Cole

275-06—Malve—M and B—Balsidnar Badridas vs Sewaram Khushalchand a firm Tyabjee D and Co

Undefendent New Long Causes.

112-06—Smetham and N Ganput Boodajee Thakoor

144-06—Little and Co—Gunputroo Luxman vs Cassinath Ganputrao Kathwate

187-06—Tyabjee D and Co—Krishnarao Madhusudam and another vs Balcrishna Naghunath and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

301-04—Madhavji and K—Vishnu Yeshwant vs The New York Life Insurance and Co—Little and Co—P F, Part heard

628-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Monguldas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestanji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and In person

345-05—Maganlal J and G Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Karimdhan Chotumall and another vs Balakidas Sadashivdas and another—In person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Karmally Hajibhoy Baga vs Dagloo Narsoo and another—Ardashir H D and Co

712-05—Daphtary F and D—Isabai Bhakerbhai vs—Amtoolaboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

199-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Haji Mahomed Mehdimalik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co—Part Heard

250-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

852-05—Manshuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co—Ld and others—Hiralal D and Pestonji R and K—P E

688-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

560-05—K J Bilimoria—Lalji Ramji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

687-05—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverji vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co

456—17234-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Gopaldas Manibhai and another vs Chhotalal Ishwardas—Daphtary F and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Summary Suits for Dismissal in Chambers Under Rule 229

234-06—Raghavaya and B—F X De Britto vs Dorabjee M Dalal

For an ex-parte decree

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Miya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antone Minguel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co

751-05—Raghvaya and B—Bakerally Sayad Hassonally vs Sakinabi—Kanga and P—P F

104-05—Unwalla and P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jamnabai Alias Javerbai Widow—Madhawji and K part heard

178-06—In person—Matubai Widow vs Cursom Umersey—Mirza and M

109-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Alias Bachoo Abo Sathar an another vs Scedick Haji Moloo Sulleman and others—Captain and V

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai Widow and another vs Jehangir Shapurji Pastagir and another—Edgelow G W and Co

21-06—Craigie L and O—Mirza Mahomod Shirazi vs Taja Nooro—Little and Co—For postponement

778-05—Pestonji R and K—Nasserwanji Cawasji Shroff and anr vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co—and

540-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Baichand Khooshalchand—Matubhai J and M

687-05—Smetham B and N—Sydney Lawrence vs Zafar Jung Shamsud Dowlah Shanilal Mulk Bahadur

657-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Raiji vs Framji Pestonj Writer—Madhavji and K

434-05—Mulla and M—Gotunji Maneckchand vs Khooma Mana—Wadia G and Co

(Before the PROTHONOTARY

For Investigation of Pauperism

2-06—In person—Bechar Gagul Tarwady vs Bechar Ranjeo Sootar and another

4-06—In person—Kashiram Gopal vs Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar—Jehangir and S

5-06—Raghavaya and B—Premabai vs Ludha Bhawan

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ras Issa, 2412 tons, Captain R Parrett, will sail to-day for London and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Secunder, 1073 tons, Captain J C Main, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 25th May with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain J W Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Islami, 1604 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, 23rd May, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1360 tons, Captain F Dewing will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr V Meckinson, Mr J Davies Mr J Smith and a number of deck.

THE Japan Line steamer Hakata, Maru, 3819 tons, Captain G Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr B Mulchund, Mr and Mrs W A Talbot Mr S Bennett and 2 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra, 3096 tons, Captain C R Browne, R N R, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Reeves, Mr Le Moistre, Mrs Robets, Dr Anklesaria and one deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox-Capt J B Eustace Cruiser.

R I M S Canning..Comdr Marsack ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Mariney

R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming ....Survey St

Three Torpedo Boats.....................................Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 11.

Hoseinee	993	Roberts	P Gulf B & P S N Co
Putiala	1929	Willshen	Zanzabar M M & Co
Mazagon	3280	Hall	P & O S N Co
Querlimba	4837	Smith	M M & Coo
Madura	1802	MacLean	M M & Co
Vadala	2161	Skinner	M M & Co
Alaviaa	2974	Dexter	E Tajbhy
Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Shira	2100	Caun	The Captain
Langbank	2965	Route	W & A Graham & Co
Pekin	2522	Letter NF	P & O Co
Dido	3127	Pickering	Finlay Muir & Co
Satara	3.09	Tyrrell	M M & Co
Ashtabula	4527	Harwood	Standard oil Co
Vancouver	2360	McDongall	W & A Graham & Co
Moshtari	1119	Willoughby	B & P S N Co
Nerbudda		Deiving	M M & Co
Imani	2779	Jamieson	K Nixon & Co
Strathairly	2783	Horni	R A Willis
Delhi	4783	Andrews China 26-6	P & O Co
Sir John Jackson	2766	Harkness	W & Graham & Co
Dunolly	2127	Young	W & A Graham & Co
Onipeota	3420	Hill	M M & Co
Lama	935	Cutbush	M M & Co
Hakata Maru	3899	Anderson	N Y Kaisha
Islami	1604	Hughes	B & P S N Co
Bezwada	3270	Carey	M M & Co
Dumra	763	Monon P Gulf	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Hakota Maru s..... Nairung s	Anderson..... Thomson	Kobe, May 13 Calcutta, May 18

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Lama s	Cutbnsh	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

steamer Secunder, Main for Mauritius
" Nerbudda, Dewing, for Persian Gulf
" Ras Issa, Parrett, for London and Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Hokata, Maru, for China and Japan
" Islami, for Mauritius
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf
" Bezwada, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
8	Islanda	R J Brooks	Bombay
	Monkseaton	D G Davies	Durban
	Nevasa	C F Evans	Bombay
	Colobaria	W H Watkeys	Bombay
	Persia	G Mitchell	Liverpool
	Shahjehan	J P Toms	Moulmein
	Syrian	J Younger	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Names.	To
	Lichtenfels	H Frericks	Karachi
	Nadir	W C Bird	Bombay
9	India	F Tosomi	A Ports
	Hezonia	G Goodridge	Colombo
	Zinmia	J R Clarke	Bombay
	Greystoke Castle	G H Lewis	Rangoon
	Orissa	F G Cunningham	Bombay
	Malacca	C J Benton R N R	London
	Palitana	A D Morton	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
1	Methley Hall	Liverpool
3	Clan Macdonald	Liverpool
5	Camberwell	London
7	Clan Macalister	Liverpool
9	Goldonda	London
9	Argenfels	Antwerp

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Port Said on the morning of the 9th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga left London on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The same Co's steamer Goorkha, left Suez on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Triese, left Aden on the 11th instant and is due at Bombay on the 18th instant about noon.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ikbal s—700 tons manganese ore Burn and Co; 60 bales hemp and 120 bales rags P Bhimji

Dalmatta s—502 cwt myrabollams A Mahadew; 57 bales wool The Bombay Co; 22 bales wool C Nanji 81 bales goat hair W and Graham and Co; 7,000 cwt wheat and 2,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

Massilia s—493 cwt old metal scrap H Narayan 70 bale hide cutting H A Oomer 700 cwt wheat and 2000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros 4000 cottonseed and 4203 cwt marabollams W Becher; 200 cwt bonemeal H H Sulleman and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—23753 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—26000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros 4000 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia—2665 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 12000 cwt castorseed 1879 cwt teelseed and 9040 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—4520 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s 4000 cwt cottonseed A Khimji 789 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros 2000 cwt cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co

Dido s—6000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 14000 cwt cottonseed and 35570 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ikbal s—55 bales cotton L Volkart Bros 12000 cwt poppy seed L Dreyfus and Co; 50 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 110 bales Cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

D Baldnino s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR ODESSA

D Baldnino s—200 cwt olibanum S Ramjanally

FOR GENOA

D Baldnino s—200 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 100 cwt olibanum D Ramjally 3214 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 50 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 221 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1 1-4 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy; 80 cwt raisins D N Shroff; 2 cwt ivory E Gorey and Co; 1-2 cwt ivory A Ahmed 3 1-2 cwt ivory F Khoopchund; 20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 2 1-2 cwt ivory R E Passaya; 3 1-2 cwt ivory K N Miani; 4 1-2 cwt ivory H Rowji

Ischia s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 100 twist S Dossabhoy and Co; 151 cwt sharkfins R Dhunji and Co; 297 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—2 bales carpets T Mookoomul and Co; 6 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 16 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 5 chests opium E Noordin and Co

Ischia s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—300 cwt aloefibre The Bombay Co

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 9.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 3-16	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	98 1-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-2	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 1-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	29 3-4	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	65 1-3	= + 1-3
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·48 3-4	= — 1
New York Demand	4·86	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8 do	= ,,
6 " "	3 3-8 do	= ,,
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 do	= ,,
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= ,,
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 do	=
7 day market loans	2 5-8 do	= — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 3-4 June sellers quiet

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 3-4 value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1-2 June-July sellers firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 46 1-4 — 1-4 J-J sellers quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 — 1-4 J-J done easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 5-8

Receipts at U S Ports	6,000
Do. last year	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	8,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·20	
Futures, month of July	10·65+5	a
Do. do. Dec	10·16+5	a

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 + 1·16
Futures month of July	10·01+9
Do. do. Aug	10·75+9
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Saturday 9th June 1906:—

Cotton	4,011 bales.
Wheat	8,529 owts.
Linseed	5,139 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,702 do
Gingellyseed	822 do
Poppyseed	2,414 do
Groundnut	120 do
Castorseed	2,667 do
Rice	2,832 do
Myrabollams	1,309 do
Cottonseed	15,688 do
Mowraseed	190 do
Gram	2,982 do
Joowar	2,372 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 11.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 to 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
French France 3 do. do.	169 3-4
Marcks 3 do. do.	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	152 1-2
Shanghai 30 do	212 1-2
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·11
1st Settlement, 29th June	98·11

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th ,,	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 29th May	6	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	8	0
Forward Sept	7	13	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	8	3	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	8	2	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	4	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	36	8	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	9,000 bales
Imports	13,000 "

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·81	5·83	5·75
—6	—6	—6
Sep.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·69	5·64	5·63
—6	—6	—6
Dec.-Jan	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·62	5·63	5·64
—5	—5	—5

COTTON.—The market is steadier from the sellers point of view, and quotations for some descriptions are raised Rs. 2 to 3. The demand, however, is trifling, the rain interfering with the sampling of cotton.

Good rain is reported in the Berars, Central Provinces and Khandeish districts.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	198	188	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	197	187	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	204	198	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	203	196	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	204	197	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	203	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	206	200	...	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	208	202	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	207	201	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	263	257	...	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	223	218	...	do.
Do (H. G.)	218	208	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	202	196	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	255	do.
Westerns	...	...	233	do.
Compta (M. G.)	...	...	267	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 9th June as compared with the statement of the 2nd June:—

LIABILITIES.	June 2nd. Rs.	May 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,77,994	49,65,122
Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,31,794	83,66,388
Other Deposits	7,29,44,377	7,15,39,689
Post Bills	18,339	18,920
Sundries	24,48,931	25,67,574
Rs.	10,95,63,436	10,13,57,693
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,13,50,401	1,25,74,701
Other authorised Securities	31,32,604	30,35,233
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,44,02,416	1,39,58,187
Loans do. do. do.	2,21,93,868	2,08,58,981
Bills discounted and purchased	2,55,52,041	2,39,11,285
Dead Stock	2,97,561	3,03,371
Stamps and Stationery	4,030	3,918
Balances with other Banks	13,84,084	17,00,862
Sundries	4,53,835	5,68,787
Cash	3,01,90,585	2,43,92,383
	10,95,63,436	10,13,57,693

PETTY MOTOR CAR ACCIDENTS.

On the morning of Friday last at about 9 a. m., Motor Car No. 395, belonging to Mr. Mahomed Ali Sheik Allibhoy, a merchant residing at Pakmodia Street, was being driven by Shaikoosman Shaikkassam, a licensed driver, along Grant Road, towards Malabar Hill, nearing the junction of the Duncan Road and Grant Road, the driver saw a milk-man named Samjee Lukoo, suddenly running across the road almost in front of the car. The driver blew his horn, and before the car could be stopped one of the mud-guards struck Samji. He slipped and fell on the ground, receiving slight injuries to his legs and a few abrasions on the chest, and elbows, the car was going, at a moderate speed on the proper side of the road. After the accident the car was stopped and the injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated and thence allowed to go home.

At about 10-30 a.m. on the 4th instant, a boy named Sukhia Kuria, aged 11 years, a mill-hand, was knocked down by motor-car No. 438, belonging to the proprietors of the Lord Reay Mills, on Delisle Road, opposite the Parel Station. The car, after being repaired by the Paris-India Motor Company, was being taken back to its owners by Govind Dinajee a licensed motor.car driver, in the service of the Paris-India Motor Company) The boy Sukia was walking on the left side of the road, at the back of some carts. There were labour carts on both the sides of the road. The little boy ran out in the middle of the road from behind a cart, to cross the road, when the right mudguard struck him knocking him to the ground. He had blown the horn before the accident, and pulled up the car a distance of one yard from where he knocked down the boy. The boy received a scalp wound and some abrasion on different parts of his body. He was taken to an hospital, where his injuries were treated, and he was allowed to go home.

ALLEGED USURPATION OF A PRIEST'S RIGHTS.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the appeal of Ganesh Yagneshwar Mehendale and another, plaintiffs and appellants, versus Dinkar Ramchandra Moghe, defendant and respondent. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellants. The Hon. Mr. Daji A. Khare appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiffs sued the defendant for a permanent injunction, prohibiting him from personally officiating as priest at the ceremonies performed on the bank of the river near the Shanivar Peth in the Poona city, by the Brahmins except those known as Madhianjani Brahmins and Asachhudra ones; receiving any fees from them; and from interfering with the plaintiffs or his deputies' right to officiate as priests and receive these fees called Vritti. In the alternative an injunction was applied for, permanently prohibiting the defendant from accepting any profits derivable from the "Vritti" and so forth.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who dismissed it with costs on the plaintiffs. In appeal, the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge with appelate powers at Poona reversed the decree so far as it disallowed the plaintiffs' claim to past damages, and confirmed the rest of the decree, awarding proportionate costs throughout. Mr. D. G. Gharpure, the Joint Sub-Judge in question, remarked that defendant could not be restrained from serving such "Yajmans" or laymen, who chose to have his services. It was stated that the case should not be decided on general principles, but on a contract entered into between the plaintiffs and the defendent. Assuming the contract to be in favour of the plaintiffs, it being opposed to public policy, must be held to be invalid, and persons should be left unfettered with regard to the choice of their servants. As to the profits, the Lower Court had fallen into the error of making a case the defendant himself had not set up. Defendant had admitted that he enjoyed the "Vritti," but his defence was that the enjoyment was not as plaintiff's agent. When the "Vritti" belonged to plaintiffs, and when it was enjoyed by others than themselves, it was clear usurpation, these remarks applied only to usurpation prior to the suit. As to usurpation after it, plaintiffs must bring a separate suit. Under the law, as it stood, defendant could not be prevented from usurpation, nor could exclusive possession be decreed to the plaintiffs, who could obtain only damages for usurpation. Mesne profits or damages during the period, extending from the institution of suit to possession, could not therefore, be allowed, for no possession could be given. Plaintiffs must bring a separate suit for such damages. Plaintiff's claim to past damages was allowed with proportionate costs.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	17
Total	9	11	195
Total plague deaths to date	133	232	97,2639
Same date last year	31	27	111

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
2	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	3

WIDOW'S PATHETIC STORY.

HOW SHE SURVIVED A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

"When my husband died somewhat suddenly, leaving me with five little children, I had a terrible struggle to bring them up," said Mrs. Emma Jane Samplin, of Five Lanes, Caerwent, to a "Weekly Advertiser" representative when relating how Bile Beans had proved a true friend in need to her. "Hard work and worry undermined my health, and for several years I was a martyr to pain.

"At first I used to have frequent headaches, then between my shoulders and around my heart I had most excruciating pains. Constipation and piles also caused me much suffering. Gradually my appetite failed, until I quite loathed the sight of food, and for a long time lived on liquids. I had medical advice, and from time to time tried various remedies, but without deriving any lasting benefit. I was almost afraid to walk outside the house alone for fear of falling down through dizziness, and as time went on I became so ill I was unable to stand or even dress myself, and had to be waited on hand and foot. My hands and arms were numb and useless, and at last I was compelled to take to bed. Then erysipelas broke out and I was in a rash from head to foot. I really thought then I could not possibly survive.

"About this time one of my sons advised me to try Bile Beans, after taking a few doses the constipation and piles were relieved. I followed up the treatment, and the erysipelas soon left me, My skin is now as clear as that of a new-born babe, My hands and arms gradually lost their numbness, and I was able to leave my bed. My appetite also improved and I can now go about my household duties cheerfully. I can with confidence recommend Bile Beans to all who suffer as I did."

There is no finer household medicine than Bile Beans. They are gentle and genial in their action, and unlike cheap substitutes and ordinary physic, Bile Beans can always be depended upon.

Bile Beans are a certain cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anaemia, female ailments, weakness, colds, chills, neuralgia, rheumatism pains in the pack, winds, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions.

They may be obtained from all chemists and medicine vendors for Re 1/ and Rs 2/4 per bottle or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices: Re 1/2 or Rs 2/8 for a large family size bottle.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta,

Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 12th June, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TAPP—June 6, at Lahore, to Mr and Mrs J K Tapp, a son.

DEATHS.

PAUL—June 1, at Mau Junction, B and N W Railway, of heat apoplexy. Charles B D Paul, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, B and N W Railway.

"AURUM POTABILE"
(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.
A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.
Rs. 2 per bottle.
"MAKROBION"
(Bouillon powder)
HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents:—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.
100 doses in each packet.
A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.
Re. 1 per packet.
AGENTS:—
Kemp & Co Ltd
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricketers in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 3-8m., 3-52a. Low water, 8-51m., 10-23a.

POLICE NOTICE.—A hat, a pair of spectacles, some notes and a dog have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

NEW SOLICITORS.—In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Solomon Judah and Mr. Dinshah J. Irani were sworn in as Solicitors of the Court.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. Nera will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Tyr via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on the 16th inst. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 17th instant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Jefferies prosecuted Jairam Luxmon, alias Gulam Hoosein, an old offender for burglary and theft of currency notes and cash, of the total value of Rs. 2,285, belonging to Sakulchand Jaisinghbhai, a native shroff of Kolsa Mohalla. It appeared that on Sunday night the accused had committed the offence during the complainant's absence, but he was subsequently arrested by a night watchman. He was convicted of the offence and was sentenced to undergo 18 months' hard labour, including two months' solitary confinement. He was further ordered to receive twenty-five stripes.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Sub-Inspector Power charged S. B. DeSouza, a Christian, with Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of a gold bangle and shawl of the collective value of Rs. 127, the property of one F. De Mello. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, Pleader, defended the accused. Complainant's story was that about ten days ago the accused went to his house in Cawasji Patel Street, and obtained from him the loan of the bangle and shawl. He promised to return the articles within two days, but as he failed to do so, complainant went to his place on Sunday and made a demand. The accused told him to wait for two days. Complainant, however made a report to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the property from a Marwari to whom the accused had pledged it for Rs. 50. The accused's defence was that complainant had given the things to him to be pledged and that he had accompanied him to the Marwari's shop for that purpose. The accused called a witness to corroborate his statement. The Magistrate declined to believe the witness for the defence, and as this was accused's first offence he sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TENANTS AT VARIANCE.—Yesterday, Mr. J. E. Mody, at the Small Causes Court, disposed of a case in which Jehangir Ruttonji and another prayed for the ejectment of Harakhchand Teekchand and another, from certain premises in Shaik Memon Street. Mr. K. K. Suntook, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. C. B. Sethna, Pleader, was for the defendants. The plaintiff's case was that they were sub-tenants of one Hormusji Ghadiali, who had rented a shop and verandah of a house at Shaik Memon Street from its owner, Narandas Panachand, and that the plaintiffs had in their turn sublet a portion of the verandah to the defendants, who, are jewellers. In January last plaintiffs gave notice to defendants to vacate the premises and give over the possession. But the defendants failed to do so. The defence was that the notice to quit was not received by the defendants. They further submitted that by virtue of an arrangement made with the owner Narayandas they had become tenants of the premises, and that the plaintiffs had become their sub-tenants at Rs. 61 per month. Defendants also filed a suit against the plaintiffs for Rs. 61 being one month's rent. The Judge on the evidence held that Narandas was induced by an offer of an increase of Rs. 10 in the monthly rent to let out the premises to defendant Harakhchand without having legally determined Hormusji's tenancy and that Harakhchand was to take his chance as to getting the possession in any way he could. His Honour passed a decree for the plaintiffs ordering the defendants to vacate the premises and to pay plaintiff's costs. The defendant's countersuit for rent was dismissed.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

In Burma the rainfall has been practically general. The chief amounts are Port Blair one and a half inches, Tavoy one inch, Toungoo one and a half inches, Akyab three inches, Mandalay half an inch, and Bhamo three inches. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast while in Upper Burma temperature is approximately three degrees below normal. In Eastern Bengal and Assam rain has increased considerably and is nearly general, Gaughati reporting one and a half inches, Cherrapoonjee three inches, and Silchar and Barisal one inch. Pressure is low and very uniform in North-East India and gradients are steeper in the North of the Bay. These conditions are favourable for rain in North-East India especially in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Skies are thickly clouded in the northern districts where temperature has fallen in the area of precipitation. In the extreme North of Rajputana, Gujarat and Central Provinces a few scattered thunder storms and duststorms have occurred. The chief falls of rain are: Ajmere three inches, Saugor one inch and Bhuj and Rajkot a quarter of an inch. In all these areas and the West of Central India temperature has accordingly fallen now below normal. The greatest deficiency is in Kashmir. Temperature varies irregularly in the United Provinces and the Punjab and is in considerable excess in the East of Central India. Air is damper in the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat and drier in the United Central Provinces and Central India. On the West Coast and in the Deccan several falls of rain have occurred. Surat reports one and a half inches and Bijapur one inch. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast in the Peninsula. In the Deccan temperature has fallen owing to recent thunderstorms but humidity has decreased. On the West Coast however humidity has increased. Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, while a few-falls are likely in the remainder of North-East India and the West Coast and possible on the West Himalayas. Pressure for the week has risen slightly in Mauritius, but fallen appreciably in Zanzibar and the Seychelles. Winds are stronger than usual in Mauritius, weaker in Zanzibar and normal in the Seychelles. The rainfall, is in defect in Mauritius and in very large excess in Zanzibar. Pressure charges appear fairly satisfactory, but rainfall in Zanzibar is suggestive of weakness in the Arabian Sea Monsoon current.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 6th.	29·611	SW	10	90·1	78·4	83	.....	0.00	0·00
Jask	29·697	E	19	92·3	89·2	32	.....	0·11	—0·11
Musca 6th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden 6th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lahore	29·601	SW	2	108·4	83·3	46	.....	0·00	—0·23
Sirsa	29·626	WNW	4	100·8	86·1	29	.....	0·00	—0·23
Delhi	29·626	NW	6	104·2	85·1	46	9·14	0·14	—0·22
Agra	29·610	SW	10	108·0	88·9	26	.....	0·00	—0·30
Cawnpore	29·580	WNW	3	106·4	87·8	55	.....	0·01	—0·74
Allahabad	29·555	WNW	3	99·6	85.5	[illegible]	.....	0·10	—0·83
Jhansi	29·655	SW	10	110·5	88·7	70	.....	0·21	—0·41
Jacobabad	29·567	S	8	116·1	90·7	65	.....	0·00	0,00
Karachi	29·707	WSW	11	94·9	84·8	75	.....	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·670	WNW	11	109·7	89·4	33	.....	0·00	—0·36
Ajmere	29·674	W	8	107·4	86·5	44	.....	0·00	—0·12
Deesa	29·761	S	1	101·3	79·9	58	.....	0·00	—0·06
Ahmedabad	29·777	SW	7	102·3	82·1	57	.....	0·70	+0·42
Bhuj	29·754	SSW	21	98·1	77·0	75	.....	0·00	—0·18
Jamnagar	29·751	SSW	[illegible]	101·6	76·2	64	.....	0·10	—0·08
Dwarka	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajkot	29·780	S	10	101·4	75·2	74	.....	0·07	—0·50
Bhavnagar Para.	29·789	SW	9	95·1	81·5	58	.....	0·02	—0·56
Veraval	29·705	SE	7	84·1	78·3	78	.....	0·00	—0·24
Neemuch	29·750	S	13	97·5	83·2	32	.....	0·00	—0·57
Indore	29·73[illegible]	W	14	94·6	80·1	[illegible]	.....	0·35	—1·16
Saugor	29·673	WSW	15	102·9	84·1	32	.....	0·00	—0·33
Jubbulpore	29·615	WSW	6	102·5	78·3	36	0·03	0·03	—0·93
Hoshangabad	29·701	WSW	10	99·3	85·3	38	.....	0·04	—0·25
Khandwa	29·770	WNW	[illegible]	109·2	84·1	39	.....	0·35	—0·51
Raipur	29·625	SW	9	94·7	87·9	38	.....	0·00	—0·61
Nagpur	29·685	W	13	96·2	86·1	39	.....	0·03	—1·02
Amraoti	29·737	NW	12	97·2	82·8	39	.....	0·04	—0·86
Akola	29·745	W	14	97·4	82·9	42	0·43	0·00	—0·61
Surat	29·817	C	7	80·1	81·1	67	1·32	0·00	—0·48
Malegaon	29·806	WNW	10	95·9	79·3	47	6·19	0·00	—0·80
Bombay	29·827	ESE	8	86·0	70·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·43	—1·88
Poona	[illegible]	W	17	91·0	69·9	73	.....	.....	—1·20
Ahmednagar.	29·842	NW	6	91·4	74·1	47	0·10	0·10	—1·70
Aurangabad.	29·777	NW	17	98·9	76·7	51	.....	0·00	—4·24
Sholapur	29·820	NW	12	95·7	75·0	72	.....	0·00	—1.15
Ratnagiri	29·824	ESE	1	88·8	81·9	87	.....	0·00	—6·00
Bijapur	29·837	WSW	9	91·9	74·1	67	0·03	0,23	—0·99
Belgaum	29·838	WNW	17	85·3	68·8	77	1·29	1·25	—0·89
Mormugoa	29·841	NE	5	90·5	79·9	[illegible]	.....	0·10	—3·56
Karwar	29·841	Calm	4	88·3	78·5	78	0·05	0·37	—7·86
Mangalore	29·85[illegible]	ENE	4	90·9	77·4	73	0·04	0·16	—8·91
Calicut	29·850	NNW	8	88·2	75·2	76	0·19	2·55	—5·36
Cochin	29·847	ENE	M	90·3	74·7	86	0·22	4·29	—1·32
Bangalore	29·858	WSW	6	85·3	68·3	73	.....	8·68	—0·67
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·763	W	8	96·3	80·6	96	.....	5·16	—0·88
Masulipatam.	29·732	SSW	10	101·2	82·5	88	.....	0·0[illegible]	+0·04
Bellary	29·835	WNW	0	95·0	78·3	65	.....	8·98	—0·46
Cuddapa	29·789	W	G	98·2	82·9	51	.....	0·24	—0·12
Madras	29·782	WSW	6	89·5	81·5	82	.....	0·00	—0·82
Coimbatore	29·857	SW	6	96·4	72·1	62	.....	0·00	+0·55
Trichinopoly.	29·814	SW	3	103·1	77·3	72	.....	0·87	—0·17
Nagapatam	29·790	SW	11	97·9	79·5	69	.....	0·00	—0·47
Colombo	29·855	SSW	8	85·0	74·5	95	0·58	1·41	—2·72

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam, Aurangubad, Allahabad, and Cawnpore and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Poona, Aurangabad, Indore, Saugor and Deesa.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature had been 5° to 9° in defect of normal at Negapatum, Madras, Surat, Nagpur, Raipur and Allahabad and 5° to 9° in excess at Khandwa, Mangalore, Cochin and Coimbatore; minimum 5° to 10° in defect at Cuddapah, Surat, Saugor, Bhuj and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Eighteen stations report rain, the heaviest falls recorded being 1·36" at Surat, 1·30" at Bhavnagar Para, and 1·15" at Saugor.

Weather.—Pressure is abnormally high over nearly the whole country and conditions are generally unfavourable for rain beyond local showers.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, C. S., JUNE 7.

The weather is partly clear and partly cloudy. At night after 12 o'clock it is rather cold and chilly, but there is no indication of the monsoon setting in immediately. In the middle of the day it is close and sultry. Temperature in the morning registers 82 degrees and that in the evening 100 Fahr.

Cholera has stopped altogether from the 29th ultimo, but malarial fever is on the increase of late; otherwise the health of the town is good.—Rao Sahib Gupte, the Dewan of the Banswara State, returned from leave two days ago.—Mr. L. P. Mehta, B.A., L.L.B., the Judge of Sailana State, returned from Bhavnagar and resumed office from the 1st instant.—Mr. O. V. Bousanquet, I.C.S., the Resident Sahib in Indore State, is to proceed on leave for 42 days, and Major Beville from the Dhar State will officiate as Resident of the Holkar State.—Mr. Himatramji, the Medical Officer of the Sijamao State in Malwa, has resigned the service.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL teacher rebuked with great fluency a naughty boy who stared at her intently during the whole of her exhortation, at the end of which he remarked deliberately: "It's yer lower jaw as moves, teacher!"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold, by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SOMETHING

IN ... ...

IT ... ...

You will say to our assertion that PURE WOOL is THE HOT-WEATHER MATERIAL, after you have given it a trial.

MATERIAL of
PURE WOOL keeps out the heat.
PURE WOOL absorbs more moisture than any other material before the dampness becomes apparent.
PURE WOOL prevents chills.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc.

Send for samples to :—

THE MANAGER,
DEPT. "4."

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English Manufacturers.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

THE COMPANY'S WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.

SCHOOL BAGS

Just unpacked, New stock of superior Leather School Bags for Boys and girls, size 14 by 10 at Rs. 2-12 each.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MART.
55, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
Opposite, John Robert's, BOMBAY.

F. & C. OSLER,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA, LONDON, BIRMINGHAM,

UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

ESTIMATES FREE

YOU WANT
PERFECTION
IN THE
PIANO YOU BUY

and you get it in the beautiful instruments of

GEBRÜDER
KNAKE.

These Pianos are perfect in all details, they are very reasonable in price and being absolutely reliable, they always give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

SOLE AGENTS
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at clearing and Forwarding Baggage etc.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COX & CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and
BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1906.

THE CONGO STATE vs. A MISSIONARY.

MISSIONARIES in uncivilised countries not infrequently get into trouble for taking upon themselves tasks, which are no part of their duty, and busying themselves in affairs which are none of theirs. Such a case may prove to be that of the Reverend Edgar Stannard, who is about to undergo his trial on a charge of libelling the Congo State authorities. Whether it does or not, it is certain that the hearing will furnish something more in the way of reliable testimony as to the manner in which the Congo Free State is administered. Up to the present we have had much conflicting evidence. And although the Belgian Government has published voluminous statements—whose object was to show that their rule in the Congo left very little to be desired in the way of improvement—charges of maladministration, of cruelty and of barbarity are reiterated against the State officials. The law, under which Mr. Stannard is indited is, according to Mr. Sidney Low, one of recent origin, directed specially against inconveniently candid persons like Mr. Stannard and his alleged offence consists in giving evidence on the iniquities perpetrated by Congo State officials before a Commission of Inquiry sent out by the King of the Belgians, under pressure from the British Foreign Office, to inquire into these matters. Moreover, adds Mr. Low, there is strong ground for believing that some of the judicial officers concerned in the trial are likely to be persons whose proceedings have been strongly condemned by the Belgian Commission. In these circumstances and considering the extreme peril to health and even life to which any white man is exposed who once sees the inside of a Congo prison, Mr. Stannard's friends have manifested active anxiety and the Foreign Office has decided that he shall be assisted by competent counsel and the British Consul at Boma shall secure the attendance of necessary witnesses.

We look forward to this trial with interest and in the hope that the true state of affairs may be revealed. The statements of the Belgian authorities—those referred to in today's telegrams among them—and the Congo Reform Association are in such direct conflict that the British juryman would find it difficult to arrive at a verdict on the evidence. The Stannard case, now that the British Foreign Office has interested itself, is perhaps more calculated, even than the Belgian Commission of Inquiry, to reveal the truth, in which case we suppose Mr. Stannard will consider that he has not laboured in vain. That the Belgian authorities are sensitive to criticism cannot be marvelled at, for their King not merely claims the state as a part of his territory, but is directly interested in most of the private ventures and concession companies. In the earlier days of the acquisition of the territory King Leopold established an administration which had some appearance of a Constitution. It had a Council of State whose duty it was to advise the King in all questions connected with the management of Congo affairs. But ten years later the Council was abolished and all Congo affairs placed under the sole direction of a single Secretary of State, personally responsible to the King. Financial difficulties became serious. Roads, steamers, stations swallowed up an enormous amount of money—so also the work of exploration and the armed expeditions, which were found necessary, against the Arab slave traders who were raiding into the interior of the country. Belgian State loans proved quite insufficient to replenish the permanent deficit in the Congo Exchequer and the King and his concessionaires not only found the required money, but acquired a monopoly of the only trade of the country that was worth having. The State itself became the supreme trader in the country and made it the chief and main function of its officers and agents to procure as much ivory and rubber as they could by any means obtain.

All the immense forests in which the rubber grows belong to the King and his minions must get it for him. The native is forbiden to gather, even for his own use, any of the products of the forest. Hunting and fishing in the domainal forests are illegal. The natives have no rights over any land except the soil on which their villages are built and the adjacent terrain effectively cultivated by them. They have not even the right to pass over vacant land and are punished for leaving their villages without permission. And again and again we have been told that the country is being ransacked, its people harried to death, its forests wrecked in order that every available tooth of ivory, every possible pound of rubber may be basketted to the Atlantic coast and put upon the European market without an hour's unnecessary delay. On the evidence of missionaries, British Consuls, travellers, ex-officers of the Congo State and other witnesses, "unhampered by the desire to spare its Sovereign's feelings," we have it that the natives are compelled to bring in to each station, in return for a nominal payment, week by week, or month by month, as much rubber and provisions as the agent in charge chooses to think that the village can be made to supply. Forty hours a month they are supposed to work. But even the Commission's report recorded that in some cases the whole energies of the villagers are taken up in endeavouring to satisfy the demands of their oppressors, so that they have no time or strength to prepare their own food, and live in a miserable condition bordering on starvation. "Bad as the condition of equatorial Africa may have been when devastated by tribal wars and Arab slave-raids," observes Mr. Low in concluding one of a series of articles on Congoland in the "Standard," "there can be hardly a question that it is infinitely worse since it has passed under the enlightened rule of King Leopold of Belgium." It is for saying something like this—more detailed perhaps even if couched in less equivocal language—that Mr. Stannard is to be brought before the tribunal at Coquilhatville.

PUBLIC WORKS IN CEYLON.

The publication of recent despatches between the Colonial Secretary and H. E. the Governor of Ceylon on the subject of the progress of public works in the island reveals a state of things which cannot remain in their existing condition. For some time past it has been known that large projects were under consideration and some discontent has arisen that Lord Elgin's last despatch should have been kept so long unpublished. Sir Henry Blake's reason is quite clear and it is an advantage that the despatch and the reply thereto should be published together. Lord Elgin's despatch is a remarkable document and shows that the sympathy recommended for India is not regarded by him as a sine qua non for his treatment of the island colony. In preference to facing the proposals squarely, the Secretary of State has formulated new theories as to the treatment of surpluses and so, instead of seeking means to satisfy the desires of the Colony has deliberately endeavoured to find cause for their lengthy postponement. As little as he accepts the plea for sympathy, does he that of Lord Curzon to "trust the man on the spot." It has been left to Lord Elgin to introduce the personal equation into the problem, for apart from him is practical unanimity as to the needs of the island to progress along proper lines. It is hard to reconcile the plea of indebtedness with Sir Henry Blake's statement that the total indebtedness of the Colony at the present time is only a little over double its annual revenue and, as he says, "if we borrow the whole of the sum put forward (Rs. 237,00,000) in the present programme, it would make the indebtedness about three times the revenue which does not seem an undue amount." The works proposed, and the estimated cost, are Harbour works (Rs. 39,32,000), dredging (Rs. 600,000) new arm to breakwater S. W. (Rs. 66,00,000) Railway works (Rs. 11,26,000) Water main (Rs. 10,01,000) Colombo drainage (Rs. 55,00,000) irrigation (Rs. 21,00,000) and Ratnapura railway (Rs. 28,00,000) making a rough total of twenty-three crores seven lakhs. Much of this is estimated to rank as work out of surpluses, but Lord Elgin holds that the economic conditions in the island, satisfactory though they are at present not such as to remove the necessity for foresight and prudence and he goes on to point out that because other districts are ranking as competitors, Ceylon must anticipate bad times for which the surpluses must be kept in readiness.

Sir Henry Blake's answer is more easily acceptable that the Whitehall pessimism. Ceylon has huge labour advantages on account of its proximity to Southern India and there is a marked and growing inclination of the Sinhalese themselves to take up forms of labour which they formerly refused "Therefore" says the Governor "I see no reasons for uneasiness in the competition for the future, and for the present the returns of our staple commodity are satisfactory for the proprietors of estates. Of the eighty-two Ceylon companies whose estates are quoted in last Saturday's local Press the average appreciation of their shares is over 27 per cent. But in addition . . . a new product is being very extensively planted that promises results as satisfactory as any experienced from the present staples of Ceylon. Up to the present over 60,000 acres have been cleared for the planting of rubber, which in plantations established some years ago has proved a splendid success, and public Companies have already invested paid-up capital to the amount of Rs. 13,752,000 in the industry. The experiment in cotton growing has been so successful that already we have had application for seed to plant 1,800 acres in the low lands of the North-Western and North-Central Provinces, and I do not doubt that cotton will ere long take its place among the most important of our staple products." Sir Henry Blake was hampered by his position from bluntly pointing out the very simple economic axiom that the best way to succeed against competition is to possess the most perfect machinery. The proposed railways are expressly intended to open up prosperous districts now fed by unsatisfactory water routes, while the advantages of improved harbour accommodation must place the island in a superior position to less well equipped ports. There is a true Elgin-Churchill ring about the opposition which has been raised to the various schemes which is far from lessening the suspicion which these gentlemen have created as to their methods in Office. Lord Elgin's despatch, a pattern of flowing language, shows a lamentable inability to grasp both facts and figures, and it will be suprising if no official pressure be brought at Home to back up Sir Henry Blake who recognises that the arbitrary curtailment of development at the present juncture would be inimical to the future welfare of the Colony.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy and his family are staying at the Retreat, Mashobra, until Thursday.

MR. P. F RYAN, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence is declared to be a Gazetted Officer.

SIR ALFRED GASELEE, like Sir Archibald Hunter is, we understand, to receive an extension of one year in his command. His three years' tenure expires on the 30th instant.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—May 1904, Rs. 15,77,89,000 ; May 1905, Rs. 15,64,60,000 ; May 1906, Rs. 15,86,12,000.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Ernest A. Sydenham Clarke of Kitherhalli Estate, Shanivarsanti, North Coorg, youngest son of Colonel Sydenham Clarke, late Royal (Madras) Engineers, and Phœbe, eldest daughter of Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P., of Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the May vacation. On the Original Side, the three division courts were presided over by Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Scott. On the Appellate Side of the court, the Chief Justice sat with Mr. Justice Batty in one court, and Mr. Justice Aston with Mr. Justice Beaman in the other.

THE latest Bulletin in the Agricultural Series of the Agricultural Ledger relates to the well-known grain "Sorghum Vulgare," also known as the great millet or juar of India. Sir George Watt, Kt., C.I.E., is the author or rather compiler ; for he has collated a vast amount of information relating to the cultivation, diseases etc., of juar from many sources.

THE British Empire League, at its Annual Meeting at Toronto on the 11th ultimo, after a stormy discussion, altered its report by striking out the expression that "the result of the British Elections quite delayed the accomplishment of the consolidation of the Empire." The Report, as passed, after referring to the action of Sir Wilfred Laurier regarding the Preferential Tariff, expressed its regret that the result of the late General Election in the Mother Country had for a time delayed the adoption of the principle of Preferential Trade, which had been so ably, courageously and unselfishly advocated by Mr. Chamberlain.

WITH the steady increase in railway mileage in India there will soon be half-a-million of persons employed in various capacities by the State and the Companies. As it is there were on the 1st January 452,058 employes, of whom 6,535 were Europeans, 9,175 Eurasians, and the remainder natives of the country. The yearly wages' bill for these men must be a very large one, and there is no industry which can compete with railways as regards numbers actually employed. It may be noted that of the 15,710 Europeans and Eurasians nearly 13,000 are enrolled as Volunteers. the Corps, as a rule, being in a high state of efficiency.

FOR the sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire to be held in London next month under the auspices of the London Chamber, nearly 40 notices already appear on the Agenda paper. The question of the commercial relations between the Mother-Country, her Colonies and Dependencies will be strongly raised, especially by the Canadian Chambers, who will move for preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis. An Imperial Council for the Empire, defence of the Empire, postal facilities, telegraph facilities, telegraph communications, emigration, commercial law and education, and many other important matters are to be dealt with.

ANY third form school boy on the modern side would at once say that rain and dew being but water consisted of H_2O, but Mr. J. W. Leather, Agriculturist to the Government of India is not satisfied with so simple an answer so the Department of Agriculture in India has published a minute brochure on the composition of these two. The school boy in his hasty and confident answer would have completely lost sight of the fact that rain and dew act as powerful agents in restoring nitrogen to the earth. It has been Mr. Leather's determination to find out how much of this "natural" manure is deposited by rain and his deductions are interesting even if not of vast use to the ordinary agriculturist.

THE "Times of Ceylon" says with reference to the Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 5th instant, :—"The principle has now been definitely affirmed by the Chamber of Commerce that large harbour works should be put up to public tender. If this wholesome rule had obtained in the past, we should not have that standing disgrace and discomfort, the Nuwara Eliya railway, as expensive in upkeep as it was faulty in construction and in equipment. But in harbour and railway matters especially, it seems to us, Ceylon is always magnanimous, always suffers from shortness of memory, and always hopes for the best."

WE have received a copy of the regulations issued at Singapore to prevent the landing of persons likely to become a burden on the Government. The act imposes on the master or consignee of any vessel bringing such persons to the Colony the liability of either reconveying them to their port of embarkation or paying to the Straits Government the costs that are incurred by the Colony for their maintenance and removal, and also renders the master liable to a fine in the event of their being landed without the leave of the Chief Police Officer. Masters and owners of vessels conveying passengers to the Colony should therefore take precautions against accepting as passengers any persons not natives of the Colony or Federated Malay States who may reasonably be suspected of belonging to any of the classes of persons likely to come under the provisions of the Act.

CONSIDERING that over 248 millions of persons travelled on Indian railways in the year 1905, the casualties due to accidents to trains were amazingly few. Three passengers only were killed and 140 injured. From other accidents, including those due to the want of caution among persons travelling, or from their own misconduct, 115 were killed and 356 injured. The deaths among railway servants and persons other than passengers were exceptionally high. The habit of trespassing on the line is one which the native of the country indulges in to his cost, for 681 trespassers were killed outright and 173 injured. Of suicides there were 134, which is about the normal average. It is satisfactory to note that during the year only one case of malicious damage, causing an accident, was reported. This was on the Assam-Bengal line, and it resulted in injuries to four railway servants of whom one died.

THE "Kerala Patrika," a native paper published at Calicut, has a correspondent who deserves to be encouraged : here is a specimen of his speciality in tiger stories. A native employed on the Chuthamalai Estate was returning one recent night from a shooting excursion and saw what he thought was a jackal. He shot and wounded the animal, which made off into the jungle. Early the next morning, while proceeding for another shoot, the man suddenly came across a wounded tiger lying in a patch of jungle. Presumably, it was this beast, and not a jackal, which had been hit the previous night. The tiger immediately made for the man, who had no time to reload his rifle. Finding no other way out of his difficulty, the man threw down his rifle and resolved to fight it out with the tiger. The tiger opened its jaws to seize the man, when the latter shoved his arm right into the tiger's mouth. With his disengaged arm, he levelled blow after blow at the tiger with all his might, and at the same time yelled for help. Hearing the man's cries, a Paniyan, who was on a neighbouring hill, hurried down and, taking in the situation, went and fetched an Estate Writer, Mr. Ladwin (sic). The latter came with a gun, but could do nothing at the start, for fear of hitting the native. However, the latter managed, by a powerful effort, to throw down the tiger, whereupon Mr. Ladwin put in a shot. The shot was not fatal, and the tiger made another rush at its victim, who was able this time to dodge away. Mr. Ladwin now fired again and the tiger dropped dead. The wounded man was conveyed to the estate, where the Hospital Assistant in charge attended to him, and it is satisfactory to report that the man is progressing towards recovery in spite of his wounds and his terrible experiences.

THE CHILD AS CRIMINAL.

THE day of an enlightened criminology is about to dawn at last : one cannot doubt it after attending the first sitting of the Children's Congress at the Guildhall. The vicious, careless, and brutal ignorance of the past are obsolescent, and the elementary truths of elementary psychology are to be acted upon.

Certain general conclusions of the utmost importance emerge from the experience testified to by expert witnesses who had gained it in London or Glasgow, or Birmingham or Parish, or Chicago or Colorado. The Children's Court, first established by pioneer Canada, has now had its efficiency proved, and we can already, in imagination, contemplate the time when the old criminal method of treating juvenile offenders will be looked upon with amazement and disgust.

From all the places which I have mentioned, writes Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F. R. S. in the "Pall Mall Gazette" come reports showing how these Children's Courts have succeeded in the highest function which a court can fulfil—the reclamation of the offender. It is coming to be realised on all hands by those who know that "the first conviction constantly meant the ruin of a young life," that the "child sees in the law merely one more demonstration of the brutality of its surroundings," that "there are no criminals under twenty-one." The general proposition that the word "responsibility" is not properly applicable to children has long been recognised in part by the law. No point was more worth making in the admirable speech of Mr. Courteney Lord, who is Chairman of the Children's Court at Birmingham, than the observation that the State treats a minor as a minor in civil matters ; regards him as incapable of managing his own affairs, permits him neigher to sue nor to be sued, yet with utter inconsistency treats him as fully responsible in criminal matters. Such a distinction is meaningless except on the supposition that Science and Public Affairs are only now making their first preliminary bow to each other. Given, then, that young people should have special treatment, and that Children's Courts have demonstrated the success of such special treatment, what does the term really connote ?

In general a Children's Court sits at a special hour, the attendance of the casual idle public being very scanty, the youthful offenders, one of whom may have been accused of some petty theft, another of begging, another of playing beg-top in the street, at no time come in contact with criminals properly so-called. The police-court methods are entirely superseded. No child is allowed to hear the charge against any other child. In many cases the parents or guardians of the child are ordered to attend. The conditions are such that the truth is almost constantly ascertained—which is not precisely the experience of courts that deal with children in the usual way. Very frequently the child and the guardians, or the child alone, have a talk with the Magistrate in his private room, and the experience of this method by those who have practised it points to the most splendid success for it.

An essential part of the new method is the appointment of what are called probation officers. Sometimes these are policemen, sometimes they are volunteers, sometimes paid employees of charitable agencies, and in Chicago a number of probation officers have been found in the ranks of district nurses. Or as in Paris, the probation officer may be such a man as M. Kleine, the editor of "L' Enfant," who has contributed to the proceedings of this Congress. The duty of the probation officer is, in a ward, to be the child's friend, to ascertain its circumstances and needs, and thus to direct it rightly after it has passed through the Children's Court. The value of probation officers has been proved, very clearly, in such diverse places as Paris, Glasgow, and Chicago.

The reader may be inclined to think that all this is manly the work of faddists, and that there is a good deal of bunkum and sentimentality about it. But if he does so, it is high time that he began to make himself acquainted with the facts. Not only are the new methods successful : the abominable consequences of the old methods—the systematic, accurate, and continuous manufacture of criminals—are fully recognised, not by professional faddists or by humanitarians, but by Prisons, Commissioners, and by sober, responsible, disillusioned people, wherever such people have had opportunities.

Another part of the new sane methods consists in the establishment of what are called Remand Homes for children. Of these there are now three in London. It is of some interest to note that the first sent to the first of these, when they began a year or two ago was a mere child. For what startling villainy it had been arrested I am unable to say. It was, presumably, a born criminal. Other children who now are sent to these homes are, for instance, so-called unmanageable children of seven and boys of twelve or thirteen, such as elsewhere may be sent to prison for weeks, for assaults upon the Police. Verily, what fools we mortals be !

The great principle of the Remand Home is the entire separation of the young criminal so-called—who is, as we have seen, perhaps a mere child or a stone-throwing or street-cricketing boy. The children are classified so that, for instance, a boy of this type does not encounter in the home a boy who has been sent there because of gambling or obscene language or the like. These homes are not Prisons, though, of course, they have high walls and the outer doors are locked. The children have school and various other kinds of work as well as play. "They are always kept employed at something—one recalls the old statement about Satan and idle hands—and they always have officials with them. Hence, if a child be sent to such a home, its first conviction does not entail, cannot entail, what other wise it usually does entail—"the ruin of the young life." the most splendid success is now following the work of these Remand Homes in Camberwell, Pentonville, and the Harrow-road.

The truth is that when full allowance is made for Lombroso, and the "born criminal" and the feeble-minded, there can be no question that the overwhelming factor in the making or marring of our criminals is the environment—whatever that environment may be—during the most impressionable periods of life. Whether the old methods were supposed to have any principles I cannot say. Perhaps it was thought that juvenile misdemeanour is original sin and must be stamped out by brutal methods. Brutality, of course, was, and is, keynote of the old penology. Certain it is that no attention was paid to the rudiments of the psychology of the will, the psychology of adolescence, or the psychology of suggestion. Certain it is, also, that the consequences were as bad as the consequences of ignorance in motion can possibly be. That, said Goethe, is the most dangerous thing in the world, and that, to a hair, describes the criminal law as it was and almost entirely still is. To describe the law as a hass is not to begin to express the abominations which it has perpetrated against children in times past. The law, I suppose, has no soul and no responsibility, but it is made or acquiesced in by individuals, and if old judgments keep their wonted course, appalling must be the condemnation some day : but whoso shall offend one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.

A little while ago I descanted in this place upon the duties—the almost-forgotten duties—as distinguished from the never-on-any-account-to-be-forgotten rights of the modern parent. (This prattle about rights to get something for nothing always recalls to me Carlyle's admirable comment on the divine right of kings, which, he said, is the divine right to be kingly men. Similarly, the parent has a valid right—the right to be the sort of parent that has natured the youth of the overwhelming majority of the great and good in all ages. The reader, I suppose, will take me for some quaint survival from the eighteenth century, or, at the very least, for some doddering old great-grandfather, writing about parents in this early Victorian way—but he will be wrong.) Now, it may be a curious thing, but the fact remains that in the United States of America, which prides itself on being go-ahead and on its freedom from musty superstitions, the ancient doctrine of the responsibility of the parent is actually coming into vogue again.

THE CULT OF INEFFICIENCY.

REDUCING THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCES.

A "Dreadnought" Abandoned.

PLAYING WITH THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Government has decided to abandon one of the "Dreadnought" which was to have been commenced this year according to the programme inherited from their predecessors.

The Navy Estimates for 1907 will now show a further decrease.

The "Standard" says that Mr. Haldane has decided to eliminate ten thousand inefficients from the Infantry and reduce the Royal Artillery by 48 batteries increasing the auxiliary batteries.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NATAL.

Rebels Nearly Surrounded.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

MORE TROOPS BEING RAISED.

Colonel Mackenzie's force partly succeeded in surrounding the rebels in the Mome Valley.

The important Chief Mahlokazulu and 350 others were killed.

On our side a Captain in the Transvaal Contingent and a Natalian officer were killed and eight whites wounded.

There are now 540 whites in the field.

The Natal Government is raising 200 more men in Natal and 500 in Capetown.

THE CONGO ATROCITIES.

Report of the Enquiry Commission.

PRIVATE MILITARY OPERATIONS PROHIBITED.

PROTEST AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The report on the Congo Free State embodying the results of the Committee of Enquiry has been published at Brussels. It announces many reforms including the extension of the paid labour system, hough natives are compelled to give their services for works of public utility, prohibiting military operations by Commercial Companies and taxing profits on foreign companies one per cent., and on Congolese two per cent., and offering a prize of eight thousand sterling for the cure of sleeping sickness.

King Leopold in covering the letter says that his pacific conquest of the Congo was made only on behalf of Belgium and no Power has any right of intervention.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A Further Lease of Life.

FLATTERY FOR "WILHELM."

The Emperor Francis Joseph in receiving the Austro-Hungarian Delegations referred to the German Alliance which owing to its defensive character was a valuable guarantee of peace. The visit of the Kaiser to Vienna had, he said, again placed on record the intimate friendly relations which were equally trustful with our other ally, Italy.

ANTI-HUNGARIAN DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A telegram from Vienna states that 20,000 Clericals and Anti-Semites headed by the Anti-Semite Burgomaster Herr Lueger made a violent Anti-Hungarian demonstration yesterday outside the Hungarian Delegation building and smashed the windows. The police dispersed the meeting.

The Austrian Premier afterwards called on the Hungarian Premier and expressed his regret at the Demonstration.

ANARCHY AT WARSAW.

Troops Charge Rioters.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Bands of terrorists at Warsaw, last night, simultaneously pillaged twenty-three Government alcohol stores and burned five. The troops intervened, killing and wounding sixteen.

SERVIAN MINISTER FOR LONDON.

Sequel to the Retirement of the Regicides.

As a result of the retirement of the regicides, Great Britain has agreed to the appointment of M. Militchevitch, hitherto at Berlin, as Servian Minister in London.

THE KHEDIVE IN TURKEY.

The Khedive arrived at Constantinople yesterday lunched at the Palace and drove to his residence on the Bosphorus.

REPORTS from British orchards say that gooseberries will be plentiful this year. The anxiety of some of the champagne drinkers is now set at rest, says the "Globe."

DEATH OF "DICK" SEDDON.

A Son of the Empire.

NEW ZEALAND'S GREAT STATESMAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The death is announced of the Right Hon'ble Richard John Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand.

The deceased had been on a visit to Australia, where he was arranging about preferential trade and other matters and sailed yesterday morning and died in the evening from heart failure. The ship returned to Sydney with the body.

The deceased's stay in Australia had been marked by unabated energy and frequent speeches imbued with his usual perfervid Imperialism. The last speech he delivered was on Saturday.

[By the death of "Dick" Seddon, the Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, P.C., M.H.R., LL.D., Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Minister of Labour, Minister of Defence, Minister of Education and Minister of Immigration in New Zealand the Empire's loss is commensurate with that of the Colony of which he was such an able representative. He was one of the anomalies, as it seems to many Englishmen at Home, a Liberal and a Tariff Reformer. He was a true product of the Colonies, for though a Lancashireman born at Eccleston, in 1845, he emigrated to Melbourne in 1863. Six years later he married and later on left Australia for New Zealand. In 1879, ten years after his marriage he entered the new Zealand Parliament and from that day he has climbed ever upwards not only in his position, but in public estimation. A clever novelist has written "there are three grades of public men, he who is held in reverence, he who is given a nickname, but the greatest of all is he who is to the people's heart, whose Christian name suffices." For many years he has been just Dick Seddon. By profession the deceased statesman was mechanical engineer, but his interests were wide. An Associate of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, he was also an honorary life member of the Geographical Society of California and for his services to the Empire he gained the honorary degree of LL. D. both at Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities. In 1897 this bluff, broad shouldered colonial brought a new breath into politics at Home when he attended the Conference of Colonial Premiers in London, and four years ago, when he visited the capital of the Empire on the same errand, he was the unwilling lion of the day. A Liberal in politics his liberalism was of that quality which regards the little Englander as something worse than dirt, a liberalism which is almost indistinguishable from the Toryism of half a century ago. By his death New Zealand and the Empire lose a man they can ill spare and the cause of Tariff Reform its second most able champion.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental with the English Mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m., yesterday. The same Company's s. s. Moultan left for Colombo and Australia also at 9 p.m. yesterday.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The appended table shows the positions in the county championship to June 9:—

Name	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	10	7	0	3	7
Yorkshire	7	6	0	1	6
Lancashire	7	5	1	1	4
Essex	5	3	0	2	3
Middlesex	3	2	1	0	1
Notts	5	2	2	1	0
Somerset	3	1	1	1	0
Warwickshire	6	2	2	2	0
Kent	4	1	2	1	—1
Sussex	4	1	2	1	1
Gloucestershire	4	1	2	1	1
Worcestershire	4	0	2	2	2
Leicestershire	7	2	5	0	3
Hants	5	1	4	0	3
Northants	6	1	5	0	4
Derbyshire	6		6	0	6

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

To be Celebrated on June 29.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

It has been decided, after telegraphic communication with the Secretary of State, that the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor will, this year, be celebrated in India on the 29th of June. The holiday gazetted for the 26th June is accordingly postponed to the 29th instant.

WIRELESS TE[illegible]RAPHY IN IND[illegible]

A Busy Fo[illegible]t.

(FROM OUR CORRES[illegible]NT.)

[illegible]A, JUNE 11.

The wireless telegraph traffic [illegible]sed of during the 14 days in May 1906 on whi[illegible]mmunication was maintained with Saugor Island [illegible] in one direction 42 messages containing 811 wo[illegible]d in the other direction 220 messages contai[illegible]2,072 words it being a total of 262 messages co[illegible]ng 2,883 words. Of these totals 86 messages co[illegible]ng 1,447 words were classed as "private" [illegible] 147 messages containing 656 words were "ship[illegible] reports." Communication between Saugor Isl[illegible]and the Fraser was maintained uninterrupted[illegible]ring the period covered by this report, but in [illegible]afternoons of 11 out of the 14 days in question working was greatly impeded by atmospheric disturbance.

THE SIMLA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Prospects of a Good Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The drawings for the Sirhind Boxing Tournament which commences here to-morrow took place this morning. There are 108 entries representing 27 regiments, including the Simla Volunteers, under the patronage of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and their respective staffs. It is anticipated that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief will be present on Thursday.

The entrants include many well-known boxers, the chief of whom are, in the Heavy weights, Sergeant Henry, Connaught Rangers, Corporal Smith, Lincolns; in the Middleweights Driver Dawson, R. H. A. Corporal Weir, R. I. Rifles, the winner of the belt at Lucknow; and in the Light-weights Gunner Lyons, R. F. A., Winner at Poona, and Private Church Sussex Regiment, the winner at Lucknow.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' STRIKE.

Partial Return to Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 11.

Some 116 of the students of the Medical School at Lahore, who were out in strike, have come in and made submission. About 164 others, including the ring-leaders, still stand out.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A Dacca correspondent wires to-day that the "Pioneer's" statement regarding youthful patriots assembling in front of the English Church during services and howling "Bande Mataram" is untrue. The procession passed the English church before sunset and before the usual service time without crying "Bande Mataram" or making any noise. The police accompanied the procession throughout and the Magistrate passed through several times.

DISCONTENT IN BENGAL.

Remedial Measures Urged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The Secretary, National Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the Chief Secretary, Eastern Bengal and Assam on the situation in several parts that the province, especially in Backer Gunge, Faridpur, Tippera, Dacca and Mymensing, which daily growing more grave and acute on account of the abnormal rise in prices of foodstuffs consequent on the meagre supply of food grains in those places. He says, "a sort of panic seized people who in the districts mentioned are threatening violence to well-to-do persons if their demands for rice and money were not met and who oppose with violence the exportation of foodstuffs." He asks for the protection of the Mahajans. Scarcity he says is no longer confined to any small tract, but has become widespread and it is time the Government should come to the rescue of the people and, taking the leading non official men in their confidence, decide, in consultation with them, the measures of relief.

MR. TILAK LEAVES CALCUTTA.

Shivaji Celebration Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

Messrs. Tilak and Khaparde's stay in Calcutta came to a conclusion yesterday when the two Mahrattas, followed by thousands of Bengalees, went in procession, with bands playing and men carrying the portrait of Shivaji to Prossono Coomen Tagore's bathing ghat; and bathed in the Hooghly after their ablutions gathering was formed up on bank and speeches delivered on the unity of all classes of Hindus by the purifying bath in the waters of the sacred Bhagirathi which at the time [illegible] muddy.

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

The case of a Driver Against a Guard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 11.

The case brought by O'Callighan, driver, G. I. P Railway, against Guard Judge of the same Railway, was resumed to-day before the City Mamlatdar, Mr. Sonawalla, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Godinho from Bombay, appeared for the complainant. Mr. D'Souza, High Court, Pleader, with Saranjam's Pleader appeared for the accused.

The complainant was under cross-examination for some time. Complainant stated that he first took offence, when he heard from his wife that the accused had jumped into the carriage occupied by his wife and travelled with her, there being no other occupant in the compartment save Miss Elland Johnson, a girl of about 13 or 14 years of age. He also wrote to the accused to discontinue writing chits to his house as he found accused was making inquiries about his wife during the time that Miss Johnson stayed in his place which was for about six weeks. The complainant generally did not know his wife's relations. He had been told by his wife that the accused was her cousin. This was only quite recently. He had no suspicion whatever that Mrs. Roberts was in any way privy to the accused's endeavouring to entice away his wife. The meeting of his wife and complainant at the Sassoon Hospital was purely accidental. He followed his wife to Poona after she left because he wanted to go and see the child who was sick, and when his wife came there he made enquiries where his wife had gone to and was given certain voluntary information that the accused had accompanied his wife, and Mr. Roberts was looking for a house. His wife never left his house. On one occasion at 2 a. m. she take refuge in the house of Mr. Newson with whom he and his wife were on visiting terms Mr. Newson was a married man. His wife, on one occasion, went to Sholapur to reside with Judge's family at Sholapur for a short time. She then said she was not well.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE BURMA MAIL DISASTER.

SUSPECTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 8.

Further particulars of the recent accident to the Mandalay train at Oktwin show that the engine went down a ten-foot bank, and is lying on its side. One bogie third class carriage was completely wrecked, while a third class carriage and a bogie composite first, second, and third class are lying on their sides on the top of the embankment only slightly damaged. The engine will have to be put on the wheels in the borrow pits alongside the embankment, and for this purpose a diversion will have to be put down, which will take some time. The fireman, who was reported as having been badly scalded, has succumbed to his injuries. Through communication has now been restored. Amongst the passengers by the mail were Major McCrae, of the 72nd Punjabis, Captain Kirkwood, Lieutenant Milman, Mr. Hall (Financial Commissioner), and Mr. R. A. Roberts, D. S. P.

Further particulars to hand regarding the accident to the Mandalay train at Oktwin, 150 miles from Rangoon, leave no doubt that the line has been tampered with. some fish-plates having been removed. The culprits are not known. On the one hand, it is suggested that some dismissed employes of the Railway have taken this method of revenge and, on the other, it is stated amongst the Burmese that some sympathisers of the would be rebels recently arrested at Toungoo are responsible.

TWO NEW ARMY ORDERS.

Increased Efficiency in Indian Army.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

India Army Orders Nos. 231 and 388 of 1903 are cancelled and the following substituted with a view to increased economy and efficiency :—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following modifications in the medical administration of hospitals :—All medical officers, assistants, ward orderlies and hospital followers will continue the regimental customs as at present and officers commanding units will continue in every respect to exercise absolutely the same disciplinary control as they now do and all regimental customs as regards hospitals will continue as heretofore. The Senior Indian Medical Service officer of each station will, however be competent to detail all Indian Medical Service Officers, hospital assistants, ward orderlies and regimental hospitals established for any medical or sanitary duties he may consider necessary, provided this does not interfere with regimental arrangements (i. e., field firing parades etc.) All the hospital building for native troops together with all their medical and surgical stores, drugs, instruments and hospital equipment will be under the charge of the senior Indian Medical Service Officer of the station who will be responsible to the divisional or Brigade Principal Medical Officer for their maintenance in a thoroughly efficient condition. Senior Indian Medical Service Officer of each station will under orders of the Officer Commanding the station allocate the accommodation for sick as occasion may require the keeping of men of each unit in separate wards or groups of beds, contagious or infectious cases excepted.

The Medical Surgical and Hospital Stores for use of native troops in each station will be amalgamated into a single Central Store with a small branch of stores for urgent requirements at hospitals too far from the Central store for their convinience. Steps are being taken and will shorty be published to alter existing scales. When more than one regimental hospital exist in a station surplus will then be returned to store. By doing away with present duplication of identical stores in hospitals of units it is hoped that it will be possible to supply extra instruments etc., the necessity for which is recognised. The purchase of extra drugs and hospital supplies, now made separately for each unit by its medical officer will in future be made by the Senior Indian Medical Service Officer of each station. Returns of the sick will continue to be submitted separately for each unit, as at present all cases of discipline originating in hospital will be disposed of by the soldier's own Commanding Officer on report of the regimental medical officer.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to decide that soldiers enlisted for three years' colour service and extending such service to 6, 7 or 8 years under India Army Order No 215 of 1906 need not extend to complete 9 years in order to qualify for service pay under provisions of paragraph 3 of Army Order No 203 of 1905, but may either draw such pay under paragraph 1 of that order provided they have completed 6 months service and have attained the age of 20 years or may elect for service pay under the provisions of paragraph 4 of Army Order No 66 of 1902 whichever they prefer, Soldiers electing to draw service pay under Army Order No. 203 of 1905 will be required to forego the additional penny per day of service pay. After 5 years service soldiers electing for service pay under Army Order No. 203 of 1905 and having more than six months' service on date of extending their service under the Indian Army Order No, 215 of 1906 will nevertheless be admitted to the service pay, only from date of such extension of service.

THE MONSOON.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The reports from the South-East Trade regions for the week ending June 10th have been received and show that rain has been much heavier than usual at Zanzibar and that while the Barometer has risen slightly at Mauritius it has fallen decidedly at the other stations. The changes in the barometric pressure are satisfactory as a low barometer in the South-East Trades region is a favourable sign for heavier monsoon rainfall, but the excess of rain at Zanzibar is suggestive of the weakness of the Arabian Sea Branch. In the meantime the rainfall remains extraordinarily light along the West Coast of India. but there has been a useful fall of three inches of rain at Ajmer.

R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

Names of Passengers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The following embarked at Southampton on May 28th in the Royal Indian Marine ship Dufferin and are due in Bombay on 28th June :—

R. H. A. Lieutenant Sinclair and wife, R. F. A. 2nd Lieutenant Evans, R. G. A. Lieutenants Hickie, Griffin and Jenkins, R. A.; wife and daughter of Major Kenny, Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant Sydenham, Royal Irish Rifles, 2nd Lieutenant Homan, Dorset Regiment; Lieutenant Ross, Wiltshire Regiment; Captain Law and wife, Gloster Regiment, Captain Gardner, Middlesex Regiment, Captain Day, North Staffords, Lieutenant-Colonel Marwood, R. A. M. C., Lieutenant-Colonel Todd, Major Aldridge and Captain Rattray, I. M. S. wife of Captain Mansell. I. M. S.. daughter of late Surgeon-General Tippetts, Royal Navy, Lieutenants Egerton and Lane, R. I. Marine, Sub-Lieutenant Maundrell, wife of Commander Wilson, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Hand, and wives of Engineers Knight and Venn, Q. A. I. M. N. S. Nursing Sister Alldridge, nine second class passengers, and third class 12 men 3 women and 4 children.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HUGH MITCHELL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 11.

An old resident of Nasik, Captain Hugh Mitchell, died this morning from pneumonia following upon a rather long spell of bad health. Residing as he did half way between Nasik and Deolali he was known and respected by a large circle of friends who now mourn his death. He gave much time and strength to the work of the Nasik Municipality of which he was Chairman last year. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning at the Deolali cemetery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Major Marshall is appointed officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer and posted to Jubbulpore on vacating his appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, British Army Schools.

Lieut-Col C. Grant British service, is permitted to proceed to England.

General D. J. S. Mcleod, General List, Madras, is permitted to retire from the same, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Major G. R. Crawford, 28th Punjabis, is appointed Commandant of the 40th Pathans vice Colonel Campbell appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Army Head-Quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Anderson, 33rd Punjabis, is transferred to the 28th Punjabis as Second in Command.

Lieutenant Ralston, West India Regiment, is posted to the Eastern Command and Lieutenant Woolhouse, East Lancashire Regiment, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

THE CHICAGO REVELATIONS.

BOMBAY VISITOR'S VIEWS.

To a critical and not always favourable observer of American methods during a recent visit to the States in general and Chicago in particular, this pow-wow about the sins of the meat-packers seems rather forced. Having heard the tales of live pig going in at one end of the machine and sausages coming out at the other, I and my fellow investigators were rather reluctant to accept an invitation to one of the largest packing establishments in Chicago, but said our informant—"It is a real instructive sight and if ladies can go round and come away without looking pale, I reckon you can." So we went.

The first surprise was the number of visitors. There seemed to be an unending stream of them and a special staff of guides was employed to show them round. Perhaps these visitors are one of the sources of complaint. They were not medically inspected before admittance! They are not the complainants methinks, for the Firm looks upon them as one of their best advertising mediums. The loquacious guide was not for us however. We were awarded an expert assistant who took us through many doors marked "no admittance," and, though I do not suppose we were shown everywhere, I should very much doubt, from the general appearance of the place and the evident care taken in all departments, whether there was a chamber of horrors where the day's sweepings were worked up into "best potted."

The slaughtering was a revelation of expeditious and humane methods and it is a pity that our friends who have the ordering of these things at Bandora cannot adopt a system even half as good. Poor piggy seemed so pleased with his surroundings and company that he forgot to make the usual fuss. As for the fine rough cattle made familiar by the pictures of "My long lost brother," they hadn't time to take notice of their precarious position before they suddenly lost all interest in subsequent proceedings.

It has been said that there is no proper inspection. The Government Inspectors were very much in evidence on the occasion of our visit and could hardly have been ordered up for our special benefit. The indoor men did not occupy a very enviable position. To stand and examine pig, everlasting pig, hundreds of them a day slowly travelling along an elevated rail must be rather monotonous, especially as the live stock inspectors seemed to have left them little to do. One hears many tales about "graft" in the States—it is not unknown by another name in this country—and it it is not possible for a one-day visitor to say whether the inspection is as thorough as it ought to be, but there is no gainsaying that the material dealt with looked undeniably fit and healthy.

Contrary to expectations it was found that the meat was not immediately turned into a marketable commodity. After a careful dressing, each dresser being an expert at one particular job, the carcasses are conveyed on that everlasting rail into huge cool storage rooms and it is difficult to understand the charges brought in regard to putrid meat. Once out of those rooms it has a short shrift and inside it should keep almost indefinitely.

The floors of soft pine looked to be a weak point. They were clean though, and their appearance did not in any way belie the statement that they got a a thorough sluicing every night. Minton tiles would of course have looked better, but then the place is not one for the sole purpose of receiving visitors. It was rather disconcerting in the canning departments in spite of clean floors to see a dainty morsel dropped and quickly restored to its proper place. Would that I were sure my much respected Kaitan has as clean a floor when he drops master's best mutton-chop and puts it back on the dish without further ado.

Another thing that struck the somewhat mechanically minded with a sense of disappointment was the absence of machinery in the canning factories. "Untouched by hand" is not their motto, the reason being, I suppose, that the machine cannot select. One does not expect the tin of coined beef to be all of the choicest lean. On the other hand it would not be good for the temper if it were found full of those tough and stringy bits which seem to have got in by mistake. It has to be judiciously apportioned and it has to be done by hand. The variety of shapes and contents of those stacks of tins was amazing, and it was instructive to be told that this lot was for one place and that for another. It saves trouble, I suppose to take what is sent us, but such exclamations as—Why don't you send that to India, just the thing for a cold tiffin—were general.

As an example of the care taken, we were shown into a department where there was an awful clatter going on. We all know, or ought to, that the tin of no matter what edible which looks bulgey about the ends is to be avoided, because they are all sealed under a vacuum and the ends should be if anything slightly concave. Those tins were being brought down smartly one after the other into an iron plate to give them every chance of bulging in the event of their contents being not above suspicion.

Do not be in a hurry to put off your Chicago delicacies when it is convenient to use them until much better proof has been given of mismanagement. If you don't believe me, go and see for yourself. You will come away with a feeling that you don't want to eat meat just at present, not on account of any lack of quality, but because of the appalling quantity.

TINY.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

DESPITE the inclemency of the weather last evening, the Gymkhana team turned out to meet the Parel team and to try conclusions for the second time in connection with the Harwood League. The teams contended on a very heavy ground owing to the shower which fell during the early part of the afternoon. The Gymkhana who defended the Southern Goal played for a considerable time before notching the first goal. During the second period of play they succeeded in adding two more goals thus running out victors by 3 goals to love. Though the Railwayites made a game defence they appeared to be overweighted by their opponents.

The following table shows the result to date :—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L	D.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Royal Artillery	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Y M C A	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Rovers	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
City	2	0	1	1	0	2	1
Telegraph	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Bombay Gymkhana	3	1	2	0	1	6	0
Parel Gymkhana	3	0	3	0	0	7	0

SHORTAGE OF WATER AT KARACHI.

WARNING TO MASTERS OF SHIPS.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram, from the Port Officer, Rangoon. "Kimari" 11-6-06.—Please issue notice advising masters leaving for this port to fill up fresh water for boilers as there is limited supply here at present."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Surrey Entirely Outplayed.

CRICKET AS AN EXHIBITION GAME.

BASEBALL AT PLUMSTEAD.

LONDON, MAY 25.

THE Surrey eleven, giving a feeble exhibition of batting in the opening state of their important engagement at Old Trafford, were entirely outplayed by Lancashire. Dalmeny, winning the toss, decided to take first innings on a wicket that was soft and slow after Wednesday's rain, but after a succession of hard grounds, the southern team quite failed to adapt themselves to the different conditions. The visitor stayed in for two hours and forty minutes, yet only made 72 runs. At no point was there any prospect of a fair score, half the side being dismissed in three-quarters of an hour for 25. Hobbs was out to a tame stroke, and Hayward bowled in trying to score to leg. These early failure doubtless had a dispiriting influence. Hayes's wicket, however, was thrown away through Dalmeny calling for an absurd run. The captain, well caught low down at cover-point, was sixth out at 35, and then came the one stand of the innings, Raphael and Lees keeping together for more than an hour, although only adding 28 runs. Neither seemed able to get the ball away, Raphael, in particular, missing several chances of scoring from Kermode. Lees made no attempt to play his usual forcing game, and, last out, was batting an hour and a half for eleven runs. Kermode and Cuttell bowled very well, the latter keeping an especially accurate length; but, excellent as was their work, they were flattered by the overcautious methods of batsmen fearing to take risks. Surrey, for a strong side, went down in an inglorious manner.

Having thus cheaply disposed of their opponents, Lancashire, as was to be expected, had no great difficulty in establishing a strong advantage. The Surrey total was passed with only Spooner out, and then for a time the bowlers met with market success, the total being only 111 when the sixth wicket fell. It looked for the moment as though Surrey might not finish so badly after all, but Hallows offered a stubborn resistance, while Sharp hit in a plucky and resolute way. This stand definitely turned the scale in favour of Lancashire, who left off with a lead of 75 runs, and having four wickets to fall. The ground was faster while Lancashire were batting but the ball did its work more quickly. Without being bright, the weather was pleasantly fine, and about 6,000 people watched the cricket. Surrey have their full eleven, but Poidevin is out of the Lancashire team, C. R. Hartley reappearing after an interval of a season or two. Scores :—

SURREY.

Hayward, b Kermode	10	
Hobbs, c Hallows, b Cuttell	2	
Hayes, ran out	6	
J N Crawford, b Kermode	6	
Holland, Harry, b Kermode	0	
Lord Dalmney, c Spooner b Cuttle.	6	
J E Raphael, b Kermode	19	
Lees, b Cuttell	11	
Strudwick, b Kermode	0	
N A Knox, c Tyldesley, b Kermode	0	
Gamble, not out	5	
B 3, l-b 3, n-b 1	7	
Total	72	Total

LANCASHIRE.

A C MacLaren, b Crawford	38	
R H Spooner, l-b-w b Lees	35	
Tyldesley, c Strudwick, b Lees	15	
C R Hartley, b Crawford	2	
Sharp, not out	45	
Harry, l-b-w, b Lees	2	
A H Hornby, c Raphael, b Lees	4	
Hallows, not out	4	
B 1, l-b 1	2	
Total (6 wkts)	147	Total

Cuttell, W Findlay, and Kermode to bat.

SURREY—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Kermode	25	12	42	5	Harry				
Cuttell									

Kermode bowled a no-ball.

I am a disappointed man. For three weeks or more I have been patiently waiting, and waiting in vain, for one of my confreres to say that "the cricket season has opened with its usual severity," and now it is too late. I only mention this matter for the purpose of calling attention to two results which the recent bitterly cold weather has had upon cricket. In the first place, we have heard a great deal about dropped catches, but really it is not a matter for surprise that fieldsmen, with half-numbed fingers fail to hold a ball coming to them at express speed. So far as Yorkshire are concerned, climatic conditions seem to make no difference whatever, for, despite the exceptionally cold weather which prevailed when they were engaged in the field with Kent, they clearly won the match by superb fielding. The other question in connection with the weather is the sparse attendance at county matches. The lack of spectators has given rise to a discussion as to weather cricket as an exhibition game is not losing its popularity. Column upon column has been written upon this subject, and more than one contributor to the discussion has apparently satisfied himself that the interest in what is, after all, our national game is decidedly waning. I venture to think that, given suitable conditions, it will be found that cricket is as popular as ever. In Arctic weather such as we have been passing through recently it would be absurd to expect that people would sit hour after hour watching cricket, and offering an invitation to the demon of pneumonia.

The competition for the county championship is now entering upon what may be described as the crucial stage. Now Middlesex, Sussex, and Gloucester will be in the field, and all the sixteen first-class counties will then have taken more or less part in the competition. Two or three of the matches to be commenced will be of special interest, for at last the more powerful of the counties are coming into contact with each other. Middlesex, for instance, will meet Sussex at Lord's. It is to be observed that the counties which have usually been to the front in recent years are again promising to hold their own in the present season. Yorkshire, the champion side of last year, have won the three county matches in which they have been engaged, and although they were beaten by M.C.C. and very badly by Cambridge University, their victory over Leicestershire by an innings and 103 runs shows that they are as redoubtable as ever. Lancashire, who finished second in 1905, have won all their four matches, while Surrey have won four and drawn two. With regard to the last-named county their bowling was severely punished by the Essex batsman, and also by Worcestershire in the second innings, but the four victories have been gained by enormous margins—two of them by an innings and over 200 runs each. These are the three counties that seem to be the most likely to fight out the ultimatic question of the championship. Of course many things may occur between the present time and the end of August to upset anticipation. In contrast with the counties I have mentioned, it is noticeable that Leicestershire, who last year finished fifth on the list, have lost all the four county matches in which they have been engaged.

In a large measure the success of Yorkshire so far has been due to the admirable all-round cricket of Hirst. In the match against Leicester, which terminated on Tuesday, Hirst took 12 wickets at the trifling cost of 66 runs, and against Kent at the close of last week he not only accounted for 11 wickets for 79 runs, but also played an innings of 101 runs. Yorkshire has produced many great all-round cricketers, but I doubt whether it has ever had a greater than Hirst. He came into first-class cricket in 1892, and at that time Yorkshire occupied a very humble position. In fact, in 1891, they were last but one in the championship list. From the beginning a very high opinion was formed of Hirst, but although his ability as a bowler was recognised, he did not at first shine as a batsman. In 1896, however, he scored 1,122 runs for Yorkshire, with an average of 28-2, and from that time he has been certainly one of the finest all-round cricketers in the country. Last year he was first in his county's batting averages and second in the bowling, scoring 1,972 runs and taking 158 wickets at an average cost of 14-53.

Lately there has been a great deal of discussion going on with regard to the propriety of qualifying men by residence for county cricket. The purists stand out for the birth qualification only, and contend that it is a misnomer to speak of county cricket where a residential qualification is brought into force. One cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy with this view, but for myself I am inclined to regard the individual's interest, and I think it would be manifestly unfair to exclude from first-class county cricket a fine cricketer who happened to have the misfortune to have been born in a non-cricketing county. If Hayward and Hobbs, to take only one or two instances, had stayed in Cambridgeshire, and Mold had remained in Northamptonshire, they would have been deprived nor only of fame, but also of the due material reward of their skill. Thanks to the scheme of promotion, which was adopted some years ago, men like Mead, of Essex, and Thompson, of Northampton, who, might have languished in the shades of obscurity have taken their proper places in the front rank of professional cricketers. With regard to enticing players from one county to another, no terms can be too hard to stigmatise the practice, but in the interest alike of spectators and of the men themselves it is right that cricketers of first-rate ability should have the opportunity of displaying their powers in proper company. Talking of Hayward and Hobbs reminds me that many people are not aware of the important part that Cambridgeshire played in the cricket world a few decades ago. When Hayward, the uncle of the present Surrey batsman, and Carpenter, the father of the Essex cricketer, were in their prime, Cambridgeshire was one of the leaping cricketing counties in the country, and had for opponents such rivals as Surrey.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Vishnu Yeshwant Wagh against the New York Life Incurance Company, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest and costs, in regard to a life policy assgned to him. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Dessai, and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavjee and Kamdar, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the 8th May 1901, the defendant Company issued a life policy to Narayan Ladooji Matkar for Rs. 5,000 in consideration of a sum of Rs. 216-11-1, the premium, and his promise to make further payments. On the 12th October, while the policy was still in force, Narayen assigned and transferred it to the plaintiff for valuable consideration. The notice of the assignment was given to the defendant Company. Narayen died in November 1901 at Malwan, and the plaintiff made a demand for the amount of the policy, but the Company, after a lengthy correspondence, informed him that, in view of the information in their possession, the board had decided that they could not pay the plaintiff's claim.

The defendants admitted having issued from their Calcutta office the policy in question, but maintained that the same was void. Although at the time the premium was paid, the defendants believed the same was paid by Narayen, they had no reason to believe that it was paid by the plaintiff. In the form of application made to the defendants for a policy, Narayen had described his occupation as a farmer and cartman. When the application was forwarded to the defendants, who knew that they could not issue a policy on the life of a labourer or hired cart driver, they called for a further statement, signed by Narayen, describing fully his occupation. An additional declaration was thereupon sent to the defendants, duly signed, to the effect that he was a contractor of bullock carts and a broker, and that the carts were driven by his servants, and that he hired lands and had them cultivated by his servants. On the faith of these representations, the defendants issued to Narayen, through their Calcutta office, the policy now sued upon. After death the defendants caused enquiries to be made, and they had now ascertained that the deceased was neither a farmer nor a broker, and that the statements made in the additional declaration were false. The defendants submitted that the statements as to occupation amounted to warranties; and that such statements being false, the policy was void. The defendants put the plaintiff to a strict proof of the assignment, and submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover anything from them.

The details of the case were proceeded with.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT CROP OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Season.—The monsoon rains were deficient, and the absence of moisture at sowing time did not permit of sowings on any large scale. Excellent rain, however, set in all over the Province in the third week of December, and enabled the zamindars to make large further sowings on unirrigated areas. January was rainless except in Hazara, but copious, heavy and well distributed rain fell throughout February and March, while in April good showers and an absence of hot winds, except in Bannu, ensured an unprecedent crop. Hailstorms did some damage in the districts of Peshawar and Kohat, and high winds towards the end of April reduced the outturn on late sown crops on the unirrigated area in Bannu to some extent, but on the whole the crop of the year is much above the average both in area and in outturn.

Area.—At the time of the preparation of the second forecast the area under wheat was estimated to be 932,698 acres, but the actual acreage as now ascertained comes to 1,024,600 against 882,179 in 1905 and 994,062 in 1904, the previous record since provincial figures have been available, and 862,100 acres the average for the five years ending 1903-04. The year is thus a record year, and the increase is shared by all the districts. There is a marked increase in unirrigated cultivation, and the proportion of irrigated to total cultivation has fallen from 32 per cent. in 1905 to 27 per cent. The irrigated area shows an improvement of 6,000 acres over last year's figures.

Yield.—The total outturn of wheat works out to 279,747 tons or 612 lbs. per acre against 267,637 tons or 679·5 lbs. per acre in 1905 and 302,094 tons or 681 lbs. per acre in 1904, which was at that time the best on record both as regards area and yield.

The outturn per acre is lower than that of previous years, but this decrease is more apparent than real, the old rates of yield having been found in several cases to be excessive, and having this year been revised and corrected. The yield this year is, however, above the average in all the districts with the Exception of the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan.

Prices and Stocks.—On the 15th May 1905 the price of wheat was 16 seers at Peshawar and 15 13-36 seers at Dera Ismail Khan. Prices fell slowly till the end of July, after which they rose steadily till the end of February 1906. They again commenced to fall from the middle of March. As the sowings were late, the new grain will not come on market for at least another month, and a steady fall in prices may therefore expected during the next few months.

Taking the average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under wheat in this Province represented some 4·2 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this Province in the five years ending 1903-04 averaged (a) 41·5 per cent. and (b) 29·1 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 27·2 per cent.

District.	Acreage. Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Total yield in tons.
Hazara	12,400	120,008	132,400	32,681
Peshawar	126,900	248,300	375,200	101,744
Kohat	18,900	140,000	158,900	39,737
Bannu	79,100	173,600	25[illegible],600	76,751
Dera Ismail Khan	34,500	63,300	97,600	25,759
Total of five districts	271,600	745,100	1,016,700	276,672
Tochi Agency	7,900	—	7,900	3,075
Grand Total	279,500	745,100	1,024,600	279,747

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVERTING to our previous remarks on the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, says "The Indian Investor's Referee," we find that writing under date the 8th September, 1865, in a despatch to the Governor of Bombay (then Sir Bartle Frere), the Secretary of State (Sir Charles Wood) stated that "since the transfer of the Government Balances at Bombay to the custody of the Bank, the only monies at the command of the Government were the balances at the other Treasuries in the Presidency, which would hardly be of sufficient amount or readily available as to be adequate for giving assistance to the Bank; that the only direct and immediate aid, therefore, which the Government should give would be by applying for such purpose part of the currency reserve, and that it was from this source that it was proposed to render aid to the Bank, which would be illegal; but that if this were not the case, and the currency reserve were resorted to, the same state of things which led to the pressure on the Bank might not improbably lead to a demand upon the Currency Department for coin for notes, the means for meeting which would be taken away by the advances to the Bank." He added that "it was impossible to sanction for the future any proceeding which might lead to such a result, and that it was necessary therefore to consider the best means of guarding against the recurrence of a similar emergency—an object which would, to some extent, be effected by such an alteration of the Charter of the Bank of Bombay as would preclude their making advances on the securities of public companies which were not guaranteed by Government, for which purpose measures should be taken for the necessary change in the powers of the Bank." These remarks of Sir Charles Wood may be taken as the bases of the legislation which was subsequently adopted; and though the Acts of 1866 and 1877 affecting the working of the Bank of Bombay supervened, the Act now in force (XI of 1876) may be taken to have been matured on the practical experience that had been gained with regard to the limitations under which Presidency Banks as quasi-Government institutions should be placed. Hence Section 36 provides that "the Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say):—

(a) The advancing and lending money and opening cash-credits upon the security of—(1) Government securities; (2) Parliamentary Bonds, etc., charged on the revenues of India; (3) Guaranteed Railway Stock or Debentures; (4) Municipal, Port Trust, and Improvement Trust Debentures; (5) Bullion and other goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank; (6) Accepted Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes." Paragraph (d) of the same Section limits "the investing of the funds of the Bank and the converting of the same into money to the items (1) to (4) above, which is further accentuated by Section 45 specifying that the Reserve Fund shall be invested in items (1) to (4). Section 63 (a), however, prescribes that the Directors shall make bye-laws for regulating 'inter alia' "the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent to, or for which bills may be discounted for, any individual or partnership without the security mentioned in Section 36, paragraph (a), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive."

Nor anywhere else in the Act is this item (6) referred to. It would not therefore, we think, be begging the issue if we take it that while such business has a permissive character, the intention of the framers of the law was clearly to restrict and limit such operations by stringent bye-laws. This is confirmed further by Section 37 which prescribes as follows:—" (d) Nor shall they (except upon the security mentioned in Section 36, paragraph (a), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive)—" discount bills for any individual or partnership for an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the times being in force, or " lend or advance any way to any individual or partnership firm an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be so prescribed.

(e) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cashcredits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(f) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cashcredits, on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months or if drawn after sight drawn for a longer period than three months.

The same section concludes with a paragraph limiting the overdrawal of accounts kept with the Bank to Rs. 2,000, which may be taken to be the maximum amount of the risk which the Bank is empowered generally to incur in individual cases. Under all these provisions that the law has made, the objects and reasons of the Legislature become transparent; and while the law has not directly imposed regulations of a restrictive character with regard to (6) accepted bills and promissory notes, the obvious duty and necessity of carefully framing bye-laws to limit this class of business has been plainly entrusted to the Directorate and the Management of the Bank. Indeed, if the principle of 'inclusio unius est exclusio alterius' be applied to the reading of the Act, the discounting and purchase of bills would seem to be discouraged or at the best only to be given effect when, and if, the tangible business provided for in Nos. (1) to (5) do not offer themselves. In this connection, we think we are entitled to argue that the object and intention of Government in creating and declaring the Presidency Banks to be General Treasuries (vide Section 39) are, in the first instance, to afford the public facilities for obtaining advances on Government and other gilt-edged securities, and thereby to secure the three-fold purpose of (1) rendering such securities easily productive of cash for trade purposes when emergency arises, and thus (2) to keep up their market value as an investment, which is at once stable and has a liquid or convertible character, and (3) to ensure the stability of the Bank itself as the depository of large Government and other public funds. This being so, we are forced to the conclusion that not only has the Bank of Bombay of late years failed to discharge the important functions entrusted to it (especially in refusing short loans to other Banks on security authorized by the Act) and sufficiently strictly limiting its advances on Bills discounted and Promissory Notes, but also that Government have not taken the necessary steps to assure themselves that the spirit, as well as the letter, of the Act has been duly observed by the Board and Management. Section 36 (o) provides that the Directors shall arrange with the Governor-General-in-Council as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council. To what extent have the Directors or the Government given effect to this important provision? Naturally if the Bank's funds are employed preferentially in Discounting and Purchasing Bills, the amount available for Loans on Government Securities must of necessity decrease in a corresponding proportion, and that the taste for the more profitable but also less reliable and tangible securities may grow too rapidly is shown by the Exhibits in the Bombay Bank Commission of 1869, which furnish a curious instance of the lengths to which that class of business may be allowed to go. We quote one of numerous similar instances The Banks Fidus Achates at that time, whom we need not name, wrote thus to the Secretary—The Imperial Bank wants a loan for (sic) five lakhs for three months. They are quite safe for anything they have got six lakhs from you, and they are going to pay you one lakh on the 9th December 1864. Will you do it? The Secretary's endorsement is as follows: This may be done. [illegible] est is made under date the 6th December 18[illegible] and under the circumstances it can easily be seen how this institution, which was declared to be quite safe for anything proposed to pay one lakh on the 9th—three days after. It is to be hoped that no business of this peculiar order is on the books of the Bank at present.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Major Showers, Khelat, will officiate for Colonel Herbert at Jaipur, when the latter takes up the appointment of A. G. G. in Rajputana.

Major Archer, will officiate as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan vice Mr. E. A. Williams who goes on short leave in July.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, June 12.

151 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

A FEW nights before the mail left, as Reuter told us in his telegrams during a debate on the Education Bill, Mr. Chamberlain said Mr. Healy had pointed out that the amendment had a much wider scope than any of them had appreciated. If the discussion was not carried much further at this stage he hoped the committee would have an opportunity of discussing the question of local option on another amendment directly raising the question. He had never seen a bill so complicated, or a bill as to which it was so difficult to foresee what would happen exactly under it. The answers of the Government representatives had been totally irrelevant and very short. Most of the majority on the other side were new men, and they said "Here we have a large majority. Cannot we have our own way? Are we not all powerful? Here is a miserable little minority actually asking questions that require explanation and demand discussion. Was anything so intolerable ever heard of? The rights of minorities we have for years consistently supported, but we never intended to admit that those rights included the right of free discussion." Many hon. gentlemen opposite, continued Mr. Chamberlain are wholly new to the proceedings of the House, and they are very much mistaken.—(Ministerial cries of 'Question.') It is the question. I was interrupted, and I have the right to answer, I say they are very much mistaken if they think that any action of that kind will promote the passage of the bill.

A Ministerial Member: You cannot bully us.

Mr. Chamberlain: That is true. I cannot bully you, but you cannot bully me.—(Opposition cheers.) As to the time that would be needed to bring the bill into operation, it was perfectly clear now that the vast majority of those interested in denominational teaching—Jews, Catholics, Wesleyans, Anglicans, and other bodies—were opposed to the bill.—(Cries of "No.") What was to happen between the 1st January, 1907, and 1908? He took it that the local education authorities, finding that they might appeal to a Commission but were not bound to do so, would endeavour still to come to an agreement before they appealed to the Commission, and a certain period of 1907 would be occupied in that way. How much time would they give for that? He thought that in three months the local education authority ought to have become aware whether an agreement such as they would accept was possible or not. Then they had nine months to add in 1907, during which period the local authority might present an application to the Commissioners to make a scheme for all that remained of the 14,000 schools. Was ever anything more absurd presented to a business House of Commons? Did they think that three men were to go up and down the country holding public inquiries in the case of 14,000 schools more or less and that they could accomplish that work in nine months. The thing would be a ridiculous fiasco if they confined themselves to these dates from some desire to meet the impatience of some of their supporters. This brought them to the 1st January 1908 when according to clause 1, all Voluntary schools must come under the public school system or must cease to have any kind of assistance, either from rates or taxes. The hon. member for Camberwell on Monday night referred to sub-section 2 of clause 10.

Dr. Macnamara (L—Camberwell): I first referred to sub-section 6 of clause 9.

Mr. Chamberlain: Last night the hon. member rested on sub-section 2 of clause 10.

Dr. Macnamara: I first rehearsed sub-section 6 of clause 9.

Mr. Chamberlain: Oh, yes, the hon. member now brings to his assistance——

Dr. Macnamara: And then—(cheers)—

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: Does the right hon. gentleman mean to imply that my hon. friend is stating that which is not true?—(Cheers and Opposition laughter.) By the way he emphasised the word "now" he means to imply that my hon. friend did not bring the clause referred to to his assistance last night—(Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain: I make no imputations whatever upon the veracity of the hon. gentleman. He says, and I did not think it necessary to refer to it that last night he mentioned this sub-section, and I said he brought it to his assistance now.

Dr. Macnamara: And then.

Mr. Chamberlain: The hon. gentleman does bring it to his assistance now.—(Laughter.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: It is a small matter —(Opposition cheers),—but I think the right hon. gentleman, who does not wish to make seriously any imputation, should modify his language.—(Cheers and Opposition laughter) He does make an imputation, his emphasis on the word "now" excluding the idea of its having been done then.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain: I said in language which cannot be mistaken.—(Ministerial cries of "Withdraw.") Who wishes me to withdraw the language I have just used? I have not the slightest intention, and never had, of imputing any lack of veracity to the hon. member for Camberwell. I am not going to be lessoned by the right hon. gentleman—(Opposition cheers),—who has come most unnecessarily to the assistance of an hon gentleman well able to defend himself, and whose interference I regard as entirely impertinent.—(Opposition cheers, and repeated Ministerial cries of Withdraw.)

Mr. Myer (L—Lambeth N.) I rise to order. I wish to know whether it is Parliamentary language to say that the right hon. gentleman, the Prime Minister, is impertinent.—(Opposition laughter and cheers.)

The Chairman: I should have called the right hon. gentleman to order if I considered that he had transgressed the bounds of Parliamentary order.—(Opposition cheers.)

THE MADRAS PORT TRUST.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C. I. E., Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, has issued a most interesting Report on the work of the Trust in 1905-06, the chief portions of which will be found on another page. It was a year of progress all along the line, says the "Madras mail" and the Chairman and Trustees are to be warmly congratulated on the zeal and energy and capability which they are displaying in the management of the Trust's affairs. The appointment of a whole-time Chairman two years ago resulted in an immediate "livening up" all round and the subsequent development of the Harbour Trust into a Port Trust has strengthened the hands of the managing body in several direction. The work of the Trust is at present of a two-fold character—administrative and constructive. On the one hand there is the administration of the Port, on the other hand there is the construction of a new north arm and entrance. In the administrative departments, it will be seen from the extracts from the Report which we publish elsewhere, there have been numerous chances and improvements, and in the immediate future we may expect to see many more, all for the good of the trade and shipping of the port. It is true that substantial advance in some directions is impossible until the new arm and entrance have been constructed, and improvements have to be more or less tentative and temporary meanwhile. But Mr. Spring has shown that even such improvements may result in much immediate benefit to trade, and he is evidently bent on doing everything possible to better conditions even though the betterment may be only partial and incomplete. It is the fashion amongst those who have not studied the Port to decry it and the facilities that it offers, as a matter of fact, however, it may claim several advantages over other Indian ports. For one thing ships can enter and leave it at any time, at any state of the tide. Between deep water and anchorage and vice versa it is a matter of minutes only. And from a cargo point of view ships can get as quick despatch here as anywhere, as quick indeed as the ships can work the cargo over both sides. It is on shore that arrangements have been most susceptible to improvement, and the protions of the Report that we publish to-day show how much has been done in this respect during recent years. Meanwhile, the constructive part of the Trust's work is going on as satisfactorily as could be desired. In Mr. Spring and Mr. Mitchell the Trust has Engineers who are as energetic as they are capable, and the paragraphs describing the new construction works contain ample testimony of the zest and skill with which operations are being pushed on.

MR. G. E. BRAND, Acting Superintendent of the School of Arts, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company Limited, (48 miles open) for the week ending 2nd June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 4,958, being a decrease of Rs. 1,328 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd June 1906, were Rs. 7,470, being a decrease of Rs. 43,145.

INDIAN FAMINE RETURNS.

THE AFFECTED AREAS.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd June, contain the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Slight showers of rain were received in fourteen districts but the weather generally was dry and hot. The agricultural prospects are fair. Cane is still being irrigated and weeded and sowing for the autumn harvest continues. Extra crops are being cut. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in some villages in Debra Dun, Bulandshahr and Etah; and in Aligarh, Agra, and Bundelkhand where there is great scarcity of fodder or water. Cholera has broken out in Almora, Muttra and Hardoi and is still prevalent in Jalaun, Jhansi, and Hmirpur. Prices of food-greins have fallen in four districts but have risen in seven. The total number of per sons on relief at the end of the week was 154,000.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follow:—There was slight rain in Jhansi, Jalaun, and Muttra. Extra crops are being harvested in three districts and sowings for the autumn harvest continue. Departmental works are being replaced by Civil works where possible; dependants are being removed to their villages and takavi is being distributed. Cholera has abated very considerably in Jalaun, and the numbers on relief in that district have risen again: the disease however still continues in Hamirpur and Jhansi and a few cases are reported from Muttra. Fodder is still extremely scarce and the forest grass imported into Jalaun has nearly all been sold. Prices of food grains are falling in Jhansi, but have risen slightly in Muttra and Etawah. Barley is selling at between 15 and 16 1-2 and gram at between 12 1-2 and 14 1-2 seers for the rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 78,000, on gratuitous relief 55,000; Agra Division—workers 11,000, on gratuitous relief 10,000; total 154,000.

PUNJAB.

The Gurgaon, Ambala, Sialkot, Shahpur and Rawalpindi districts received light showers during the week. Prices are unsettled. The price of wheat is rising in Gurgaon, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Multan, and falling in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur. Harvesting of spring and sowing of autumn crops continue. Spring crops are being cleaned and housed. Weeding of cotton and sugarcane has commenced in Sialkot and reaping of tobacco is going on in Gurgaon. The condition and prospects of the extra spring and certain early sown autumn crops are good: the yield of spring crops is good in, Mianwali. The condition of the opium crop in Lahore is good. Locusts appeared in Amritsar but did no damage. The melon crop in Ambala has been affected by excessive heat. Sugarcane and cotton in Sialkot and cotton throughout Lahore are somewhat damaged by insects called toka and tiddi (grass hoppers and young locusts). Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Gurgaon. There are no complaints regarding the canal water-supply.

The weekly reprt on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 5,489 dependants 6,474, total 11,963. The people are generally resorting to the workes; there is no wandering or emaciation reported. The physical condition of the workers is good. Relief measures are sufficient and the public health is good except for a few cases of plague.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall—Alwar 75 cents, and slight rain in Bikaner. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings in many places. The condition of cattle is poor in affected tracts owing to scarcity of fodder. Emigrant cattle are returning in considerable numbers. Water is insufficient in the hill tracts and in parts of Kotah, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Dholpur, and in Ajmer district. Prices have risen slightly in Sirohi, Mewar, Partabgarh, and Merwara district and have fallen slightly in Kishengarh and Karauli. The numbers on famine relief are:—Ajmer-Merwara 34,478; Native. States—60,776; total 95,254.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmere on works 7,287, on gratuitous relief 3,327 total 10,614, Merwara— on works 17,366, on gratuitous relief 6,558, total 23,864. Native States Marwar—on works 2,707, on gratuituos relief 1,683, total 4,390; Mewar—on works 2,794, on gratuitous relief 327, total 3,121; Sahapura—on works 35, on gratuitous relief 92, total 127; Tonk—on works 4,104, on gratuitous releif 538; total 4,642; Jaipur on works 16,795—on gratuitcus relief 587, total 17,382; Kishengarh—on works 3,891, on gratuitous relief 2,940, total 6,831; Alwar—on works 2,160, on gratuitous relief 1,587, total 3,747; Eastern States—on works 15,357, on gratuitous relief 5,179, total 20,536. The numbers continue to fall in Bharatpur but have risen elsewhere chiefly in the Merwara district and in Jaipur. Prices [illegible] Karauli and 14 1-2 seers in Kishengarh and Alwar. The public health is generally good except for a few cases of cholera in two villages of Ajmer-Mewara and in Bharatpur. Relief measures are adequate relief workers are in fair to good condition.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was partial rain in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand during the week. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Agricultural stock is bad in parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior; and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore and Baghelkhand; are rising in parts of Bhopal, and are steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered in Gwalior. People on relief work and emigrants are returning to their homes in view of the approaching rains. The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 50,000, on gratuitous relief 12,500, total 62,500. In Orchha, Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Panna, Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur, Sarila and Jagirs—on works 24,600, on gratuitous relief 3,600, total 28,200; grand total 90,700.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather is still hot and cloudy with fitful winds. Light showers were received in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Wardha Nagpur and Chanda. The usual preparation and manuring of land for autumn sowings continue. Sowing of rice has commenced in parts of the Chhattisgarh Division and in the Baihar tahsil of the Balaghat district. About 26,000 immigrants passed through the Saugor district from the south. There is plenty of work for the remaining immigrants. Sugarcane doing well in Betul and Chhindwara. Work is still plentiful in Bilaspur for labourers and the condition of the people continues satisfactory. Fodder is still scarce and dear in Bilaspur, Bhandara, Wardha, Nagpur, and in Berar generally. Water is falling in parts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chanda, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Akola, Amraoti and Yeotmal. Prices are generally steady, the variations being slight.

BARODA.

For week ending 26th May 1906. The numbers on relief are: on works 3,262, on gratuitous relief 147; total 3,409.

The Bombay return have already been given.

The number of persons on relief was 458,996 a decrease of 4,114.

THE NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

WHEN Mr. Seddon evolved the idea of an International Exhibition in the colony which he governed with benevolent despotism, he did New Zealand excellent service. That idea will receive practical fulfilment in Christchurch on November 1st next when the finest Exhibition ever held in the Southern Hemisphere will be opened for the public's critical inspection and appreciation, and it will be found not unworthy of the colony or the Empire, of which New Zealand in the most distant, yet most progressive offshoot. Agriculture in all its ramifications, industrial life and work, scientific wonders, art treasure of all ages, and cosmopolitan amusements will be there. Christchurch, the scene of action, has clean wide streets, comfortable, rapid electric trams, first-class hotels and boardinghouses, all the concomitants of a city, yet with its river and gardens not lacking the delights of an English country town. Given all this and more the traveller can visit the Southern Lakes of Otago with the famous Milford Sound Rotorua, weird and grand Mt. Cook, with its eternal snow-capped peaks the wild beauty of the Otira Gorge, and the far-famed Buller river. For the sportsman there is deer stalking, shooting, fishing, racing and racecourses worthy of England; its footballers need no recommendation, and the hospitality and friendliness of the New Zealander are known the world over. Last and not least, there can be found the sunniest climate within the boundaries of this or any other plant.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A worse day for Chestnut Sunday could hardly have been imagined than yesterday, rain falling incessantly during the greater part of the day in the Hampton Court neighbourhood. Visitors to see the chestnuts in bloom in Bushey and Richmond Parks were therefore greatly disappointed, and hundreds of those who usually make the pilgrimage wisely stayed at home. It may be news to most people that the horse-chestnut, although thriving so well in England, and especially in and around London, is not a British tree. It is supposed to have come originally from Greece or Turkey, and the first record of its presence in England does not appear until the latter end of the sixteenth century.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook is on his way to Alaska, where he proposes to make a fresh attempt upon Mount M'Kinley (20,300ft.), believed to be the lofties summit in North America. A previous attempt was made by the same climber in 1903. The expedition began with a tramp of about 500 miles over swamps and tundra, through glacial streams and dense forest to reach the foot of the mountain. The first further advance was defeated by unfavourable weather, and the second by climbing difficulties. A layer of snow 14in deep had to be removed before some ice in which steps could be cut was found; 3000ft. was thus ascended, and a floor large enough to pitch a tent upon was then carved out of the ice. In the morning however, the climbers found themselves faced by an arete with a nearly vertical granite wall 4,000ft. in height. This was absolutely inaccessible, and reconnaissance soon convinced them that there was nothing for it but to turn back, having only ascended 14,400ft.

The Church bodies of the United States continue to grow, but Dr. H. K. Carroll's statistics covering the advance made in 1905, and published in the "Christian Advocate" indicate, a falling off as compared with preceding years. The gain in communicants, 519,155, was the smallest of the past five years. The gain in 1904 was 893,357. The increase in the number of churches was 1,636, as against 2,624 in 1904. The increase in the number of ministers was 1,815, as against 3,136 in 1904. The largest gain of communicants was reported by the Roman Catholics.

The reference to The Corsican Brothers recalls an amusing story of Mr. Gladstone's visit to the Lyceum when Irving was playing in this drama. It is told by the late Mr. L. F. Austin in his posthumous volume Points of View, published the other day. Mr. Gladstone at the time was not burdened by the cares of office, and one evening he dropped in at the Lyceum, where he was occasionally accommodated with a chair at the wings. On this night, however, when the stage was set for the opera ball in The Corsican Brothers, his curiosity led him into one of the boxes for spectators in the scene. Up went the curtain; Mr. Gladstone was at once descried by the pit and greeted with shouts of joy, which caused him hastily to withdraw. This, says Mr. Austin, was his first and only appearance in the drama outside of the dear old legitimate at Westminster.

Mr. Martin Harvey is going to revive The Corsican Brothers. That is a piece of news that will be very interesting London playgoers, the oldest of whom must have lively memories of Fechter, Charles Kean Creswick G. V. Brooke, Vining, Henry Irving, Hermann Vezin, and Kyrle Bellew in the fascinating dual role of Fabien and Louis dei Franchi, as well as of the gay Gaiety burlesque (by Burnand and Stephens) in which Mr. E. W. Royce, Miss Nelly Faren, Miss Connie Gilchrist, and Miss Kate Vaughan appeared. Shortly before his death Sir Henry Irving had himself some notion of reviving The Corsican Brothers, in which he made a notable success five-and-twenty years ago. The same version—Boucicault's—ought to fit Mr. Martin Harvey admirably.

Speaking of the progress Canada has made in the last ten years, Mr. Preston described it as phenomenal. The public revenue (he said) has doubled, the savings bank business has trebled, and trade has doubled itself since 1898. There is no country in the world to compare to it in trade expansion except Japan. And in the last nine years we have had a surplus of nearly £15,000,000. Imagine that for a country with only 6,000,000 inhabitants. All that Canada now wants is increased population. There is room for an annual immigration of 150,000 British—nearly double the number that are now going out. We want Canada added Mr. Preston, to be as English as possible. It belongs to England and why should not the children of the mother country enjoy it?

The name of Mr. W. I. R. Preston, the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration, has been to the fore lately. In an interview with him in "Great Thoughts" it is recalled that it is seven years since he came to England in his present capacity. It was felt that the Dominion was not making the headway to which its vast resources entitled it, and that the mother-country was hardly alive to its wonderful advantages as a field of emigration. Not more than 8,000 persons a year—12 1-2 per cent. of the entire British emigration to the North American Continent, as against more than 50 per cent. to-day—were leaving the British Isles for what used to be known as "the sleeping empire beyond." Now that number has grown to 65,000, and this year it is expected to reach 85,000.

The "County Gentleman" says: "The action of the City authorities in draining the patches of marsh scattered about the area under their control is not only a fresh instance of that improvement of Nature's best to which the authorities who have control of the Beeches have shown themselves particularly devoted, but will have the inevitable effect of destroying a great number of interesting plants and flowers which will only flourish in untouched swampy places, and are consequently very uncommon. The inability of park-keeping Bumbledom to let well alone in the places under its control has rarely been more conspicuously illustrated than for some years past among these unfortunate beeches at Burnham."

Of the formidable proportions that shopping in New York assumes, the following amounts are quoted by Mrs. Van Vorst in the "Pall Mall Magazine" as representing the money which many a rich American woman spends annually at the shops:—

	£
Furs and fur accessories	1,000
Dinner gowns	1,000
Ball and opera gowns	1,000
Opera cloaks evening and carriage wraps	500
Afternoon dresses, tea gowns	600
Morning gowns, blou[illegible]	600
Automobile furs a[illegible]oes	400
Peignoirs matinee[illegible]	160
Underclothes	300
Hats and veils	240
Riding habits, b[illegible]res	150
Shoes, slippers, [illegible]kings	260
Fans, laces, sm[illegible]s	500
Gloves, handke[illegible]	210
Cleaner's bill	200
T[illegible]year)	7,720

I am glad to sa[illegible]s a correspondent, that I have seen a number [illegible] white muslin frocks in the ateliers of our b[illegible]essmakers, soft, white muslin, incrusted and [illegible]ted with creamy lace, and destined to be worn [illegible]board sashes of supple satin ribbons. In a week [illegible] we shall see these fairylike gowns generally wo[illegible] afternoon entertainments, and how attractive [illegible] are, in conjunction with the big Tuscan and [illegible]rn hats that are this season so popular. It seem[illegible]ural that filmy white muslins should be in fa[illegible]at a moment when sky-blue and blush-rose are th[illegible]ular colours.

PAX [illegible]TANNICA.

(The Bishop of Sa[illegible] says: "No English person knows how to cook [illegible]tables.")

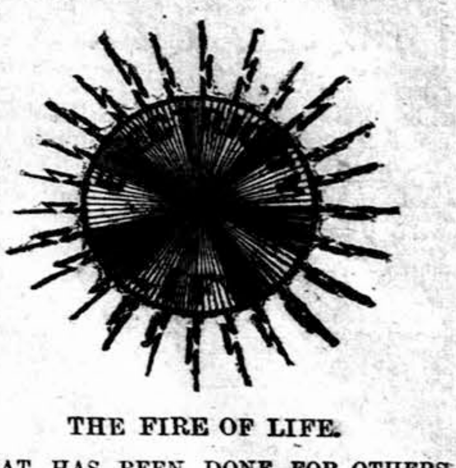
Call me not Little Englander,
Britannia, seated 'mid the salt,
If I should tremblingly refer
To what is your one glaring fault:
Although you rule the sounding seas,
You've no idea of boiling peas.

There is no quarter of the globe
That does not know your grand unrest;
You spread your broad Imperial robe
From North to South, from East to West;
But though you weild this world wide pow'r
You cannot cook a cauliflow'r.

Your fearless arm in Freedom's cause
Is ever ready for the fray;
You lay down admirable laws
For other people to obey;
But while your heart is strong and stout
You sadly spoil a brussels sprout.

Britannia, let you trident be
Employed in tasks now overlooked,
And probe potatoes just to see
If they be adequately cooked.
Peace has, I will be guarantor;
Her victories as well as War!

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



THE FIRE OF LIFE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU!

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

GYA:
12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your HERCULEX, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
ZAMINDAR.

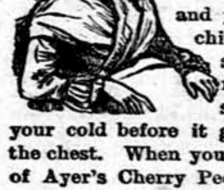
Do not procrastinate. The little ills of today become the big ones of to-morrow. All consultations are free. If you cannot call, my interesting works on Electrical treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name, and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

A cough is a danger signal. You should heed its warning promptly. Begin at once, and take regular doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



All serious lung troubles begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneumonia or consumption. Stop your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

CALIFORNIA
"NATURES PLEASANT LAXATIVE"
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.
SYRUP OF FIGS
SYRUP of FIGS

Nature's Pleasant Laxative is a perfect remedy for Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, and all kindred ailments, pleasant to the taste, and prompt, gentle and thorough in action.

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.
California Fig Syrup Co., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

ESTD. HILL'S 1775.
TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.
R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure Juice of the Lime Fruit.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

We are glad that Lord Methuen made a vigorous "apologia" for the Selection Board in the House of Lords. The subject under discussion was the promotion of an infantry captain to a majority in the Rayal Dragoons, to which the Earl of Erroll drew attention. Lord Basing, who had commanded the regiment up to the date of this promotion, said that outside promotion was, in many cases, most desirable, or even necessary, but the justifying circumstances should be most closely considered, since nothing was so disheartening as for good work to be ignored, and this was especially the case in the higher ranks. He failed to see how the promotion of an infantry officer to be a squadron leader could be otherwise than detrimental to the efficiency of the cavalry. Major Wood had had much experience, had passed the Staff College, and had sixteen and a-half years' service. Everything, no doubt, was in his favour, except the circumstance that he was an infantry officer, and that there were cavalry officers eligible for promotion, even if they had not quiet as much service to their credit. It appears to have been the view of the War Office that the officers passed over had too little service to be promoted, the average period being fourteen years, but there are six majors at present serving who are junior to Captains Russell and M'Neile, who have been passed over, and both of whom have rendered very distinguished service. It appears that the fortunate officer who gained this majority passed over four captains in the Devonshire Regiment, thirteen captains in the cavalry, and 588 captains in the army. These figures were given by Lord Erroll.

The Duke of Connaught is President of the Selection Board, and his Royal Highness is known to be inflexible in there matters, but he was out of the country when this decision was arrived at. Lord Methuen was also absent, but he defended the Selection Board, and declared that the promotion had not anything to do with favouritism. He pointed out that Sir John French is a member of the Board, and was responsible with the other members for the appointment, and General Baden-Powell was also associated with the decision. Lord Methuen strongly protested against these questions coming up before either House. He had said that he believed every time he attended the Selection Board he lost a friend, and, if these questions were to be discussed in the House, it would only render the position ten times more difficult. "The Board endeavour to carry out their duties to the best of their ability in the interests of the Army, and without a vestige of favouritism." The subject discussed was one of great delicacy, but much as such discussions may be deprecated, we cannot but think that the effect will have been salutary, if it is made clear to all who are concerned that discouragement of any kind is detrimental to the best interests of the Army and of every branch of it.

What makes the complaint of the cavalry—for be it remembered it is not the Royal Dragoons only who feel aggrieved—the more reasonable and excusable is, that Major Wood, at the time of his promotion was not even serving in India, where the 1st Dragoons are doing duty. He was holding a staff appointment on the home establishment and could not be expected, therefore, to take up duty with his new regiment at once. There was no occasion for haste in the matter; the senior captain of the Royals had time enough to qualify in the one subject in which he was required to pass in order to become eligible for his step. It is not so long ago, that this regiment had another infantry officer brought in as major to take up the appointment of second in command and it has among its majors an officer who was introduced from outside some years ago and who has done no squadron duty worth speaking of during the years that he has been associated with it. He, too, was originally in the infantry during the whole of his service as a subaltern, until promoted by selection to a troop in the 18th Hussars. It will be seen that if there is bitterness of feeling among the officers of the Royal Dragoons allowances have to be made for their chagrin at finding themselves so constantly superseded notwithstanding the high character their regiment bears by officers whose early training has been in another arm.

Uncertainty, exemplified by the case of the Royal Dragoons, surrounds not only the career of the officer, but the Army itself. We hear rumours on all sides of impending changes which cannot be for the good of the Army and which do not bear out the fair promise made when the present Secretary of State took office. The most disastrous measure contemplated is that which affects the Royal Artillery, and we cannot express too strongly our conviction that anything which tends to reduce the efficiency of that essential arm will be an act of criminal folly. We were the first to draw attention to this damaging proposal, and we care not whether fifteen brigade divisions are absorbed, or the batteries lose two guns each (unless other batteries are created to give us the same number of guns), the effect will be the same. All this is contemplated avowedly on the grounds of so-called economy and not of efficiency, and indeed in contempt of efficiency. Already, we are informed, it has been decided to save money on the training grant, and that the brigades, which were to be in camp until the end of August, will now break up some three weeks earlier. Changes at Salisbury Plain are evidently imminent—have indeed already begun—and again there is a rumour of the intended amalgamation of the district with the Aldershot command. With a reduction of military influence, it seems to be intended to magnify still further the Army Accounts Branch, and to place the business of contract and supplies in the hands of civilians. There is too much reason to think that our rulers are either careless of their responsibilities or supremely ignorant of the art of war and blind to their bounden duties. Else would efficiency not be a mere political catch word with them and soldiers would not be deprived of complete opportunities for becoming masters of every detail of their profession.

The recent adoption of Mr. Vivian's motion in the House of Commons in favour of reduced armaments, met with the support of the Government, and is regarded in many quarters with apprehension, not because its unopposed adoption by the House has any special force, but because it indicates the direction in which the present Government appears to be tending. We have already made an offer to foreign Governments that if they will reduce their naval armaments, we will follow suit, but they have not done so, and indeed, rather the reverse. It is obviously impossible to institute a comparison between our Army and the armies of continental nations, which are really intended for different purposes, and we cannot expect them to cut down their military forces in order that the pockets of taxpayers at home may be saved. There was a want of reality about Mr. Vivian's motion which has attracted attention in Germany where it has been regarded with wonder and admiration, but without any hope being held out of German action in the sense desired. It appeared to be thought not impossible that we might take the first step and be better able to take the initiative than Germany. It is unnecessary in this place to discuss the naval aspect of the question, but, if the Government hopes to get any continental support for its purpose of cutting down our military establishments, it will be deceived. Certainly in the German Reichstag no motion advocating the reduction of armaments could obtain the support of the majority. Such notions are outside the range of German political imagination.

The Reserve Forces Bill, which has passed its third reading in the House of Commons is a very sensible and necessary measure, although it may excite some hostility among those who do not realise its importance. The Bill was introduced by the late Government, and has properly been adopted by its successor Its real purpose is to prevent the possibility of waste of force and energy, and to lead to economy of both In South Africa men were required in the Remount Department, but men who had enlisted for the cavalry, and were in the cavalry reserve, could not be taken from that particular arm of the Service, though they were required elsewhere. The object of the present Bill is to enlist men for any arm of the Service, and to transfer reserves from one branch to another as may be necessary or desirable. The Reserve Forces Act, 1890, enabled men to be enlisted straight into the Reserve, which had been found a very convenient arrangement, and when the new Bill becomes law an artificial and unnecessary barrier will be removed.

It is satisfactory, so far as it goes to learn from, Mr. Runciman that his Majesty's Government have been informed that there is no truth in the report of Germany having acquired Pulo Laut, or any portion of it, or of any station or post of observation for German men-of-war being establish there. Now that this official notice has been given, and the attention of the authorities has been called to the matter, the people of Singapore may be trusted to watch for any further development, and to report them as they occur. It is, however, as well to remark that the "Singapore Free Press" did not say that Pulo Laut had been acquired by the German Government, but that, as it had been transferred to the German firm of Behn, Meyer and Co., the coal supply on the island would come under German control, and will doubtless be used by and for German vessels. Our contemporary has once more done good service to the Empire by drawing attention to this matter and although, we have pointed out before so long as we maintain our naval supremacy, the more islands Continental Powers acquire the more hostages do they give to peace, it was just as well that we should have official information on the subject.

LIPTON'S TEAS
THE BEST THE CHEAPEST
in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

Try PEEK-FREAN'S
"RENOWN"
SWEET CRISP BISCUITS
Of Fancy Shape and Delicious Nutty Flavour.
PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

OLIVES—
FRENCH, SPANISH & FARCIES.
FRENCH VEGETABLES.
MUSHROOMS.
MOIR'S
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
CALCUTTA.
MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

In some of the out-of-the-way parts of the world men are doing and daring that which for intensity of interest rivals the best works of our foremost fiction writers.
The WIDE WORLD
MAGAZINE
contai onth by month, a record of some of the st interesting, the most curious, and th nost thrilling of these doings.

THE SECRE OF STRENGTH AND POWER.

Strength of brain and body in human beings i Nature's highest perfected work. Nearly all men have been fitted up with constitution enough to last for all time, but through over study, hard work, worry or dissipation they have wasted the material Nature gave them. You can regain this strength and power and there is no occasion for you to be less a man than Nature intended; you can become as sound in mind and body as you were before you wasted your strength, for Electricity is the remedy which will retore this strength.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY generates Electricity continuously. This restores lost vitality. You can obtain strength and energy simply by wearing this grand appliance a few hours each night while you sleep.

Felix Cycle Co., Opposite Victoria and Prince's Docks
"DEAR SIR,—
I have pleasure in informing you that the high grade Battery I bought from you a little over a month ago has been effective in curing me of my Nervous Debility. I shall continue to wear it and will let you know as I go on with regard to my further improvement."
I am, Yours truly, V. GONSALVES.
(Original letter will be shown to applicants.)

Functional Decay, Lost Vigour, Urinary Troubles, Varicocele, &c., yield quickly to its invigorating influence. It will drive away Rheumatic or Sciatica Pains, Lame Back, Indigestion and all Liver and Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It is a medical marvel of the age for sickly women and weak men.

FREE BOOK. Everyone who is ailing should read more of this method. I will send you a book, post free, if you write for one. If you call you may test the appliance free. Office Hours 30 to 6 P.M.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
(Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limit KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
A FULL, COMPLETE MILK FOOD.
CONTAINS TWO OR THREE TIMES MORE NOURISHMENT THAN ANY OTHER PREPARATION.
GOOD FOOD, and nothing but Good Food.
Malted Milk is the Best and Most Natural Diet for Infants, Children, Invalids and the Aged.
IT IS a protection against the many dangers of ordinary milk.
IT IS invaluable for business men and brain workers.
IT IS excellent for athletes and people in training.
IT IS a safe diet for those who suffer from Rheumatism.
IT IS the best food in gastric complaints, and is a boon in all cases of lowness of tone.
ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
AGREES WITH THE MOST DELICATE.
CLEAN, COMPACT AND PORTABLE.
Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah & Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
MOST REFRESHING.
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

"Of all soaps I have found *none better* than
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
which I can recommend to all going sea voyages, more particularly to hot climates. It is a great comfort against
PRICKLY-HEAT.
I know of no better alleviator of that nuisance."—Referee, Sept. '99.
Insist upon having WRIGHT'S,
The original and only genuine COAL TAR SOAP.
Boxes containing 3 Tablets, 1 Rupee.

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.
AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Eduljí Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.
Agents:—Messrs ARTHUR TO & Co., 14, Clive Street, Calcutta.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

BIG G TRADE MARK
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co., CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
THE ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
193 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.
ANIMALS
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 2s. 6d. sizes.
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.
The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 193 pages, and this section alone (54 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

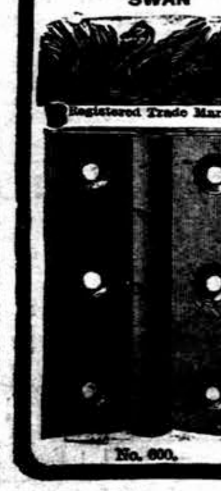
ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!
Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,
ELLIMAN'S.
For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.
MASSAGE with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the
ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
(RUBBING EASES PAIN HANDBOOK)
256 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.
"Full of those items of First Aid Knowledge, both surgical and medical, which are indispensable to the Household."—*London Daily Express.*
Four ways of obtaining the Elliman R.E.P. Book:—
1. Order of Elliman, Sons & Co., 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted): 2. Upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to cartons containing 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.
The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."
Manufactory. LONDON, ENGLAND.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
" PEARS ON & Co., Seconderabad

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutel English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SWAN
Registered Trade Mark



No. 600.
GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all reputable British Merchants.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

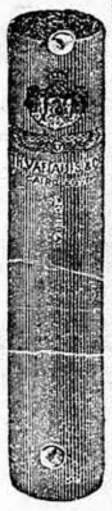
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price Per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

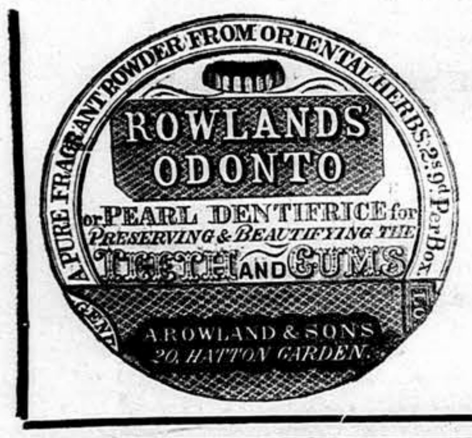
Branches: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.



A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS 2s. 9d. Per Box
ROWLANDS ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS 20, HATTON GARDEN.

ROWLANDS. ODONTO

is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and

A. ROWLAND & SONS
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SCIENCE
RECREATION

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

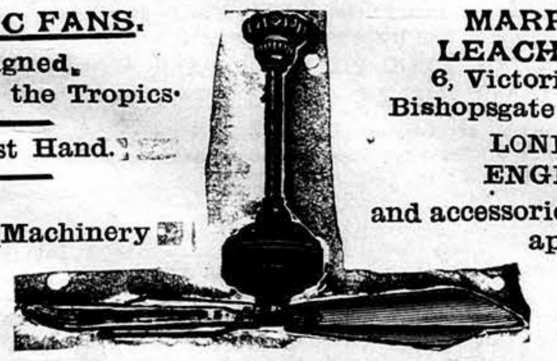
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

Specially Designed, for the Tropics.

Buy First Hand.

Catalogues of Electrical Machinery



MARPLES, LEACH & CO.,
6, Victoria Avenue,
Bishopsgate St., Without,
LONDON, E.C.,
ENGLAND.

and accessories on application.

KESHRANJAN OIL
FOR THE HAIR

IN CEREBRAL DISORDERS

USE OUR WORLD-FAMED

KESHRANJAN OIL

THE BEST HAIR TONIC.

IT CURES BALDNESS; SOOTHES THE BRAIN; REMOVES DANDRUFF PRESERVES, BEAUTIFIES AND RESTORES HAIR.

Millions of India's best people use our World-Renowned Keshranjan Oil.

Price per Phial, Re. 1; Packing and postage, As. 5.
Price per 3 Phials, Rs. 2-8; Packing and postage, As. 11.

STOP! ONE MINUTE PLEASE!

Before you go to your family doctor for treatment of that secret malady from which you are suffering, read these lines carefully and form your judgment. You will be saved from a good deal of unnecessary expense and trouble if you use in time our PRAMEHABINDU, the much admired and most effectual remedy for diseases of indiscretion. This is less costly as well as a rapid curative of that shameful malady from which you are suffering.

Price per Phial... ... Rs. 1-8 | Packing and postage... ... As. 7.

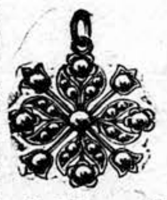
DO YOU ENJOY FOOD?

Can I ask you this pertinent question? Do you go to your table with a really healthy appetite! Do you leave the table with a feeling that your food is properly digesting and thoroughly nourishing your body? You will unhesitatingly answer "No." Why do you not extricate yourself from this difficult position by using our AGNIDI PAK, an infallible remedy for Indigestion, Bad Liver, and Dyspepsia.

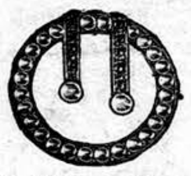
Price per Phial ... ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage ... ... As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder, 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

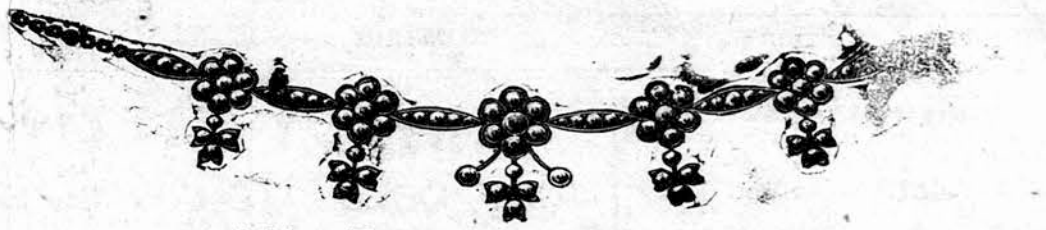
JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.



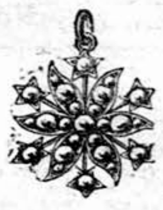
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.



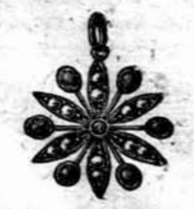
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



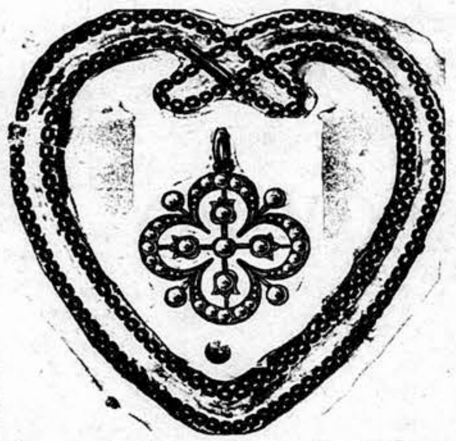
Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175



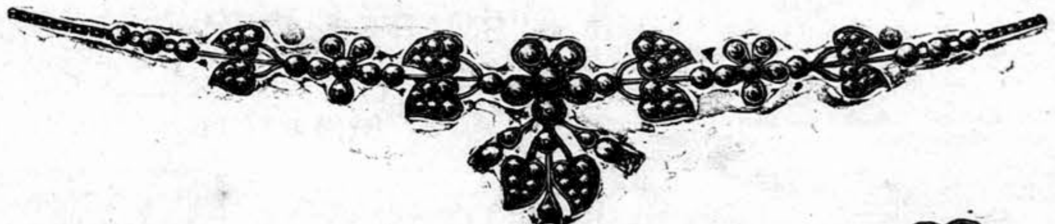
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.



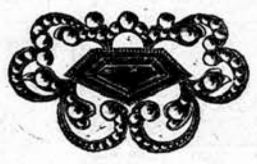
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



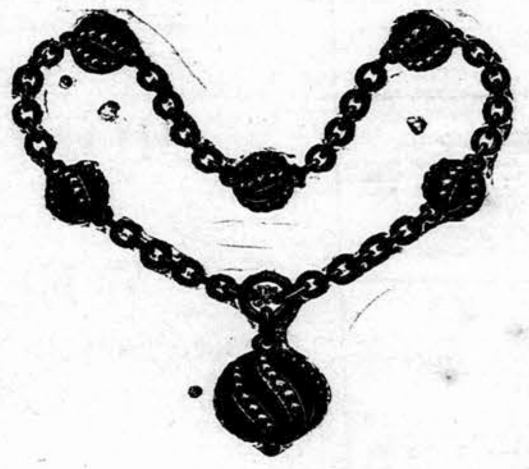
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



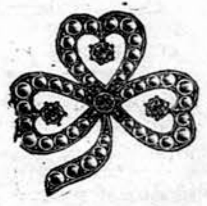
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.



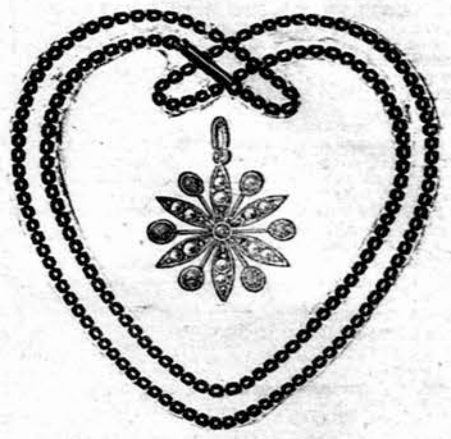
Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



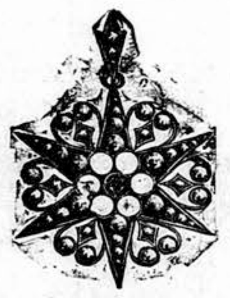
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



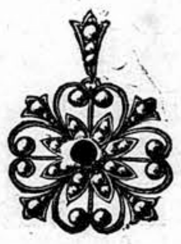
Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



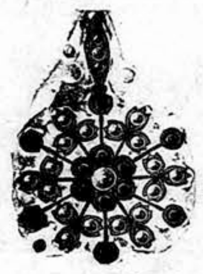
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



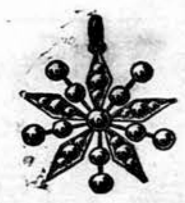
Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.



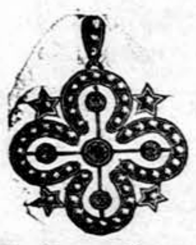
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



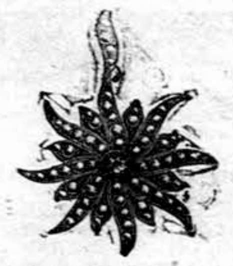
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



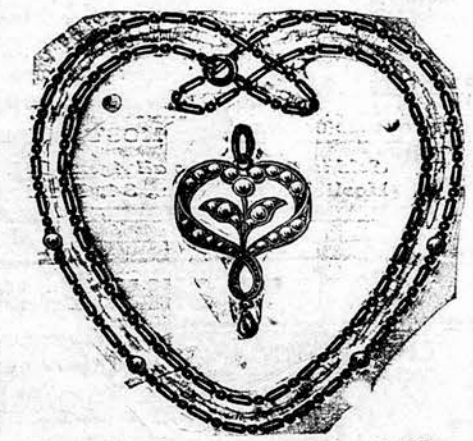
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



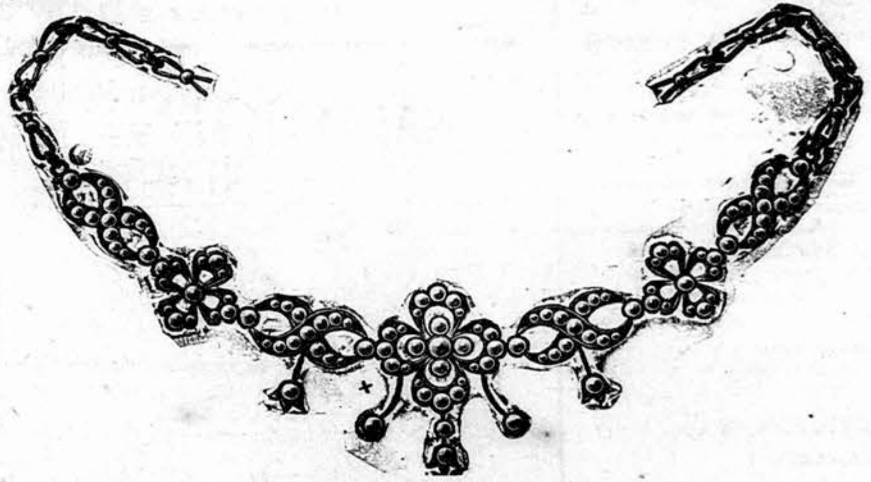
Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38



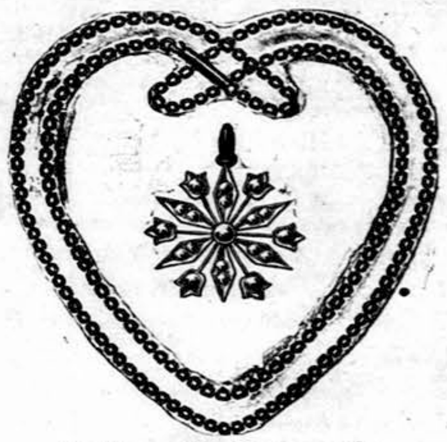
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA

PEARS

Soapmakers
by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.

"Retained when all other foods are rejected." *London Medical Record.*

Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

CODDS BOTTLE
Wm. BARNARD & SONS LONDON

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR. and every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,

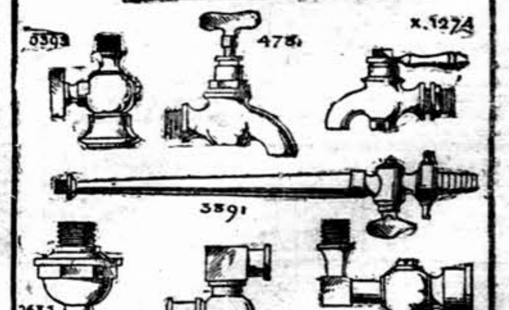
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF

GAS & WATER FITTINGS.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 12B, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. E.; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris Messrs GALIGNANI & Co.; Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.